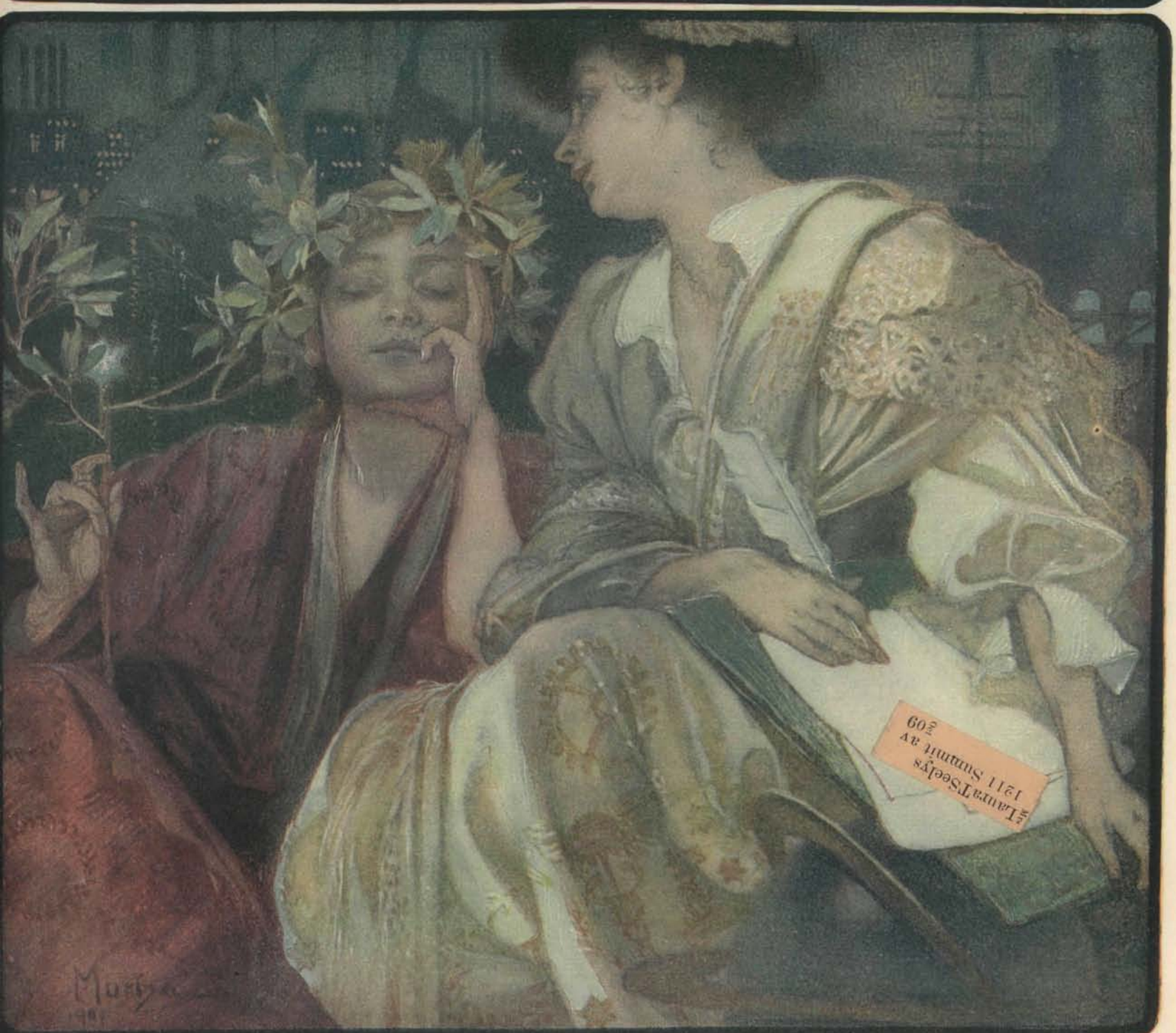
The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)



FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

Vol. XXXVII., No. 25. Whole No. 974 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 19, 1908 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Was It Insured?

Everybody asks this question after a fire. The next question, which is just as important, "What Company?" nobody asks. The property owners of America pay annually three hundred million dollars in premiums for fire insurance, but not one in ten of them knows even the *name* of the Company whose policy may be his only asset in case of disaster. Do YOU know? If not, what an astonishing state of affairs for an enlightened, business-like American citizen.

If you do know the *name* of the Company, what do you know of its standing or its reputation for fair dealing? **The Hartford Fire Insurance Company** for ninety-nine years has paid promptly every just claim, so that to-day it does the largest fire insurance business in America. When next you insure tell your agent *you* want to

Insure in the Hartford

Losses Paid "Cash Without Discount"

Agents Everywhere

Learn Languages Without Teachers
Graded Courses
For Home Use

FRENCH, SPANISH and GERMAN
taught by the Talking Machine and by a system endorsed by leading language scholars, and for many years used at the U. S. Naval Academy. Books and Records prepared by recognized authorities in each language. For particulars, address
U. S. SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Annapolis, Maryland

EVERY REGULAR BOOK READER

and everyone who reads only occasionally should have at least one of the new "UTILITY BOOK-MARKS." This is a new and extremely practical device, a book-mark and leaf-holder combined, which you should use with every book you read. It preserves your books, saves annoyance and trouble in finding your place, indicates the paragraph or sentence last read, holds the page down flat, and greatly *facilitates easy reading.* Regular readers find the Utility Book-Mark an indispensable help. Write for one today. Try it. You'll want more Mailed to any address for 10c. Agents wanted.
UTILITY BOOK MARK CO., Dept. A, P. O. Box 772, New York

You can purchase a Globe-Wernicke Book-case unit capable of holding 20 or more volumes for about the price of one book.

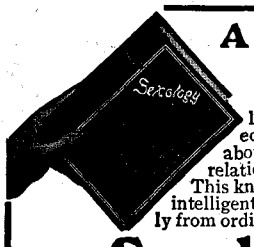
Consider this in making your Christmas purchases.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI

NEW LIGHT, Incandescent KEROSENE OIL BURNER
Fits any lamp, gives 3 times light, costs 1-6 oil, 1-5 gas, 1-10 electricity. Everyone likes it. Agents wanted. Send for booklet and price list No. 9.
U. S. A. LIGHT CO., Springfield, Mass.

Does the Church Produce Moral Character?

Prof. George E. Dawson discusses this question in a brilliant article in the January Homiletic Review.
Per copy 30 cents. *Per Year $3.00.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.
Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

"AN INTRODUCTION TO UNITARIANISM"
by Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, and other Unitarian sermons SENT FREE on application to P. O. M. Committee, 2 Berkeley Place, Cambridge, Mass.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

We absolutely guarantee to teach shorthand complete in only thirty days. You can learn in spare time in your own home, no matter where you live. No need to spend months as with old systems. **Boyd's Syllabic System** is easy to learn—easy to write—easy to read. Simple. Practical. Speedy. Sure. No ruled lines—no positions—no shading, as in other systems. No long list of word signs to confuse. ONLY NINE CHARACTERS to learn and you have the entire English (or any other) language at your ABSOLUTE COMMAND. The best system for stenographers, private secretaries, newspaper reporters. Lawyers, ministers, teachers, physicians, literary folk and business men may now learn shorthand for their own use. Does not take continual daily practice as with other systems. Our graduates hold high-grade positions everywhere. Send to-day for booklets, testimonials, guarantee offer, etc.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
930 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.

TRAVELING SALESMEN

EARN BIG SALARIES
From $1,000 to $10,000 a year and expenses. If you want to enter the easiest, best paid profession in the world, our free catalogue "A Knight of the Grip" will show you how. We place hundreds of our graduates in good positions with the best firms all over the United States and Canada. Write (or call) for particulars today. Address
Dept. 299 National Salesman's Training Association
Chicago, Kansas City, New York, Minneapolis, San Francisco.
Write nearest office.

THE PALACE OF DANGER
By MABEL WAGNALLS

A novel of life in the Court of Louis XV in which Madam De Pompadour is the leading character. 12mo, cloth $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Reception of the Message 925
More Ananiases 930
Atlanta and Her Man of the Hour 932
Mr. Taft on Disfranchisement 932

FOREIGN COMMENT:

English Criticism of American Women 933
Italy's Quarrel with Austria 933
The Kaiser Tamed 934
Vital Questions Before the Douma 935
Lord Roberts' War Scare 936

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A Monorail Road for New York 937
Forests and Floods 937
King Edward's Christmas Gift 938
Is Vegetarianism a Fallacy? 939
A New Electric Lamp 940
Scant Sleep for Growing Children 940
To Stop Hurtful Invisible Rays 940

SCIENCE AND INVENTION *(Continued)*: PAGE

Cumulative Heredity 941
A New High-Speed Telegraph 941

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

A Detective of Mediums 942
A Church Program to Win Labor 943
More Churchgoing Needed in San Francisco . . . 944
Spiritual Healing in the Catholic Church 944
English Ban on Sunday Theaters 944

LETTERS AND ART:

Superiority of Irish Bulls 945
America's New Rodin 945
A Novelistic Vaudeville 946
How an Italian Sees the Turks 947
To Reconstruct Poe's Reputation 947
Foreign Fiction Read in China 948
Literary Exchange With Russia 948

WINTER TRAVEL SOUTHWARD 949-953

MISCELLANEOUS 954-956

WE CAN HELP YOU TO SELL

a country home, a villa by the sea, a farm, your city residence.

You can find a purchaser among 200,000 influential men, your fellow subscribers for the Literary Digest.

The appeal of your property would be understood.

Ninety per cent. of our readers own Real Estate and many of the purchasers and sales have been made through our columns.

We will be glad to send you particulars about our service, to prepare copy from your description and submit it for your approval. We will make a half-tone cut from your photograph, free of charge. Inquire today.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

"Some lives are like Horse shoes the more worn—the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

©COPYRIGHT

PENNY CLASSICS FOR YOU

BOOKS FOR WISE HEADS

ONLY the Best Thoughts of the earth's greatest—for a Dime!

Any book FREE for Examination

Seneca, Thoreau, Emerson, Plato, Darwin, Hegel, Goethe, Carlyle, Etc.
16 pages, 10 cents each, postpaid.

PENNY CLASSICS
71 Plymouth Place, CHICAGO, ILL.

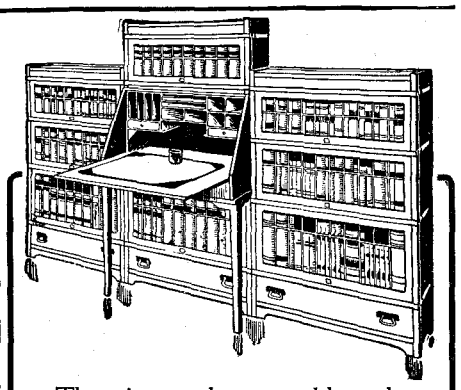
MINOT J. SAVAGE'S pamphlet—"What is Christianity?" giving the Unitarian belief on this much-discussed subject **sent free**, with other interesting papers—upon application to MRS. C. W. KELLOGG
20 Meredith Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

THE PRATT TEACHERS' AGENCY 70 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools. Advises parents about schools.
WM. O. PRATT, Manager.

"THE LURE OF THE CITY"

A volume of stirring addresses by one of New York's most noted preachers, Dr. David James Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 *net*. By mail, $1.10.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 44-60 E. 23rd St., N. Y.



There is scarcely any problem about the furnishing of a library that can not be successfully and artistically accomplished by the use of Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book-cases.

—*Decorative Furniture, N. Y.*

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI

The **Best Gifts** *are* **Good Books**

JUVENILES

JOHN TROWBRIDGE **A Wireless Telegraph Boy**

"An unusually good story, thoroughly up-to-date, and having to do with the escape of a young Russian revolutionist."—*Boston Globe*.

With frontispiece. $1.25.

The Children's Longfellow

"The volume is in every respect, in binding, illustrations and text, one of the choicest that could be placed upon the bookshelf of a child. . . . A book to grow up with, a treasure to be added to the books of a child."—*Milwaukee Free Press*.

Illustrated in color. $3.00

Illustrated Holiday Bulletin sent FREE on request

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO., Boston and New York

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL TO-DAY

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO.
Boston, Mass.

Please send me your Illustrated Holiday Bulletin fully describing good gift books.

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A RARE BARGAIN

Regular Price - $40.00
Special Price - 22.00
Save $18

Several months ago we secured a limited edition of **Muhlbach's Library of Historical Romances** which we offered to our subscribers at the low price of $22.00—payable in small, easy instalments. The regular price of this edition of the books was $40.00, and the **big saving of $18.00** which we were able to effect was an inducement which was instantly appreciated and the books were all sold out. The price for which we sold these beautiful volumes represents little more than cost to manufacture. In fact, one manufacturer is now offering Muhlbach's Historical Romances "without the middleman's profit"—direct-from-our-factory-to-your-home"—at a considerably higher price than we asked!

We now have an opportunity of securing another edition of these great books, but in order to offer them at our former low price—$22.00—we must buy 2,000 sets.

OUR OFFER: Despite the advance in material and labor since the former edition was made, we guarantee that this second edition will be as sumptuous as the first edition and perfect in all particulars. The terms of payment will be very easy—$1.00 after you have inspected the books, and only $1.00 per month for twenty-one months—a total of only $22.00. The regular subscription price being $40.00, you thus save $18.00 on the work and have nearly two years to pay for it. It is only by contracting for the two thousand sets that we can effect this saving for you. We pay carriage charges. If the books are not satisfactory, return them to us within five days, at our expense, and you will owe us nothing. We do not ask you to send any money now—not until after the books are delivered. **But send the Acceptance Form at once.**

THESE 18 superb volumes are on extra quality of fine paper, large, clear type, beautifully bound in red half-leather, with titles in gilt.

LIBRARY OF HISTORICAL ROMANCES

THESE 18 superb volumes are 7¾ by 5¼ inches in size, and the entire library contains over 9,000 pages of the choicest reading.

THESE 18 volumes of historical romances are strong, vivid stories, as well as good history. No set of books published reproduce so vividly the social life of the times they describe. "Frederick the Great and His Court" is the most remarkable romance ever issued. "Henry the Eighth and His Court" and "Joseph the Second and His Court" are marvels for interest and instruction. "Sans Souci" and "The Merchant of Berlin" are unrivaled in the entire domain of historical romance. All classes are represented in these volumes as they lived and loved, thought and acted. Thus the human interest always prevails and has given this set of books enduring popularity. Hundreds of historical characters are written about in these volumes, and their lives and actions are described in the most interesting style imaginable. In reading these romances you really feel that you are a part of the time and people you are reading about.

Note the Saving of $18.00

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO NOW—

Sign and return the Acceptance Form herewith. Send no money with it. When we have received enough acceptances to make this offer practicable, we will forward the books, carriage prepaid. You may keep them for five days for inspection. If they are satisfactory send us $1.00—the balance ($21.) you are to pay in monthly instalments of $1. each. If the books are not satisfactory, notify us and hold them subject to our order.

But let us have the Acceptance Form at your earliest convenience.

SAVE $18.00 by signing attached blank NOW

ACCEPTANCE FORM—Library of Historical Romances

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

GENTLEMEN:—You may forward for inspection one set of the "Library of Historical Romances," by Muhlbach, in 18 volumes, bound in handsome half-leather. It is understood that this is to be a brand-new, perfect set which, if satisfactory after 5 days' inspection, I agree to purchase at the special price of $22.00, payable $1.00 five days after receipt of the books and $1.00 per month for 21 months. It is also understood that you are to prepay carriage charges on the set, and that I will hold the work subject to your order if I do not care to keep it.

Name.....

D. 12-19-08. Street.....

Date..... City..... State.....

TITLES OF THE 18 VOLUMES

1 Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia
2 The Empress Josephine
3 Napoleon and Blucher
4 Queen Hortense
5 Marie Antoinette and Her Son
6 Prince Eugene and His Times
7 The Daughter of an Empress
8 Joseph II. and His Court
9 Frederick the Great and His Court
10 Frederick the Great and His Family
11 Berlin and Sans Souci
12 Goethe and Schiller
13 The Merchant of Berlin and Marie Theresa and her Fireman
14 Louisa of Prussia and Her Times
15 Old Fritz and the New Era
16 Andreas Hofer
17 Mohammed Ali and His House
18 Henry VIII. and Catherine Parr

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

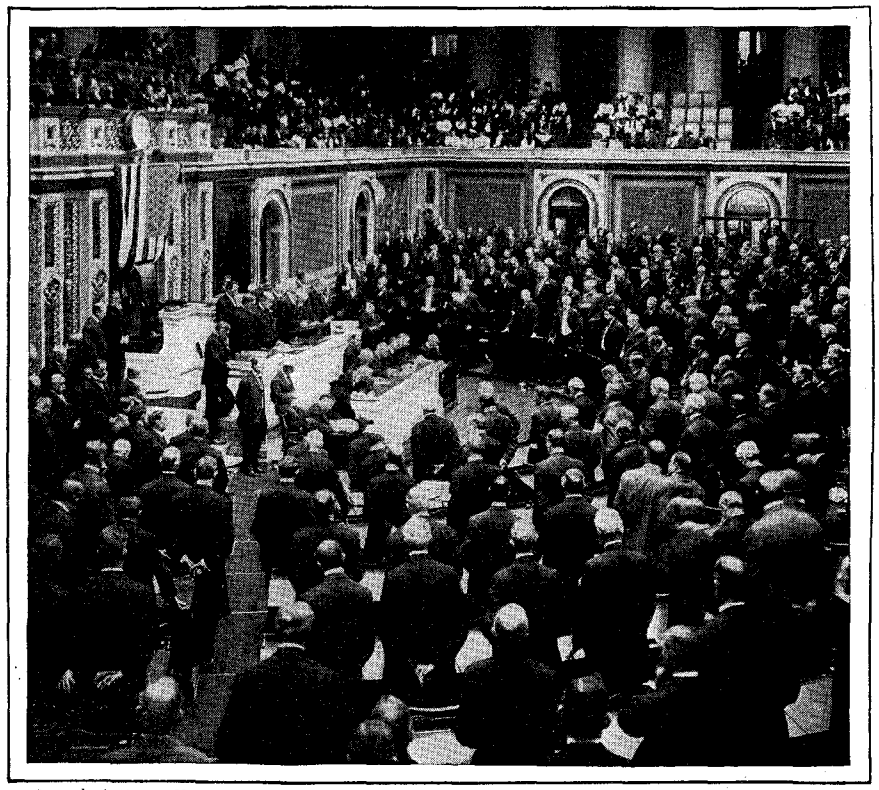
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44 60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVII., NO. 25 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 19, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 974

TOPICS OF THE DAY

RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE

"WHEN I go to Africa, Wall Street expects every lion to do his duty," remarked President Roosevelt the other day to a visiting delegation from Georgia. This quip loses none of its effectiveness when illuminated by the comment of the Wall-Street organs upon his last message to Congress. "At last the American people can gaze with a little hope at the seven-year flood of words, knowing that it will be dried up in a few weeks," says the arch-enemy, the New York *Sun* (Ind.); and it adds, by way of further comfort, that "even the most damnable iteration must end at last." The merest glance at this document, remarks *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, "shows the same enormous spread of discursion, covering so many topics and urging so many sweeping changes, that if they could be seriously taken up and a fraction of them put into statute, they would commit the country to a course of new experiments and make over the face of the social creation." It goes on to quote Senator Carmack's comparison of Mr. Roosevelt to the famous horse "whose natural gait was running away," and adds:



Copyrighted, 1908, by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

THE HOUSE IN A MOMENT OF REVERENCE.

The Representatives standing with bowed heads during the opening prayer by the Chaplain. This was before they had heard the President's remarks on the Secret Service.

"A rather sharp epigram, doubtless, but compact, full of the wit which comes only from clear truth and just application. For the distinguishing characteristic and the perpetual defect of its subject is that he always rushes to excess. It is this which has overbalanced some incidental good that he may have wrought, and has made his counsel as impossible to carry out as all motion was impossible for the fabled snake which insisted on going in opposite directions at once."

In fact, tho not in form, President Roosevelt's last annual message to Congress is a kind of valedictory, and as such it was awaited with extraordinary interest by the press. To some extent this interest seems to have been disappointed, since the latest message adds no new chapter to the "Roosevelt policies," of which, in the main, it is a temperately phrased summary and exposition. The positions which it reiterates are now too familiar to be startling, and with one conspicuous exception the message may be said to flutter no dovecotes. Among the thirty or forty topics touched upon in this State document special emphasis and space are given to recommendations looking toward the Federal control of all agencies of interstate commerce; to the discussion of labor legislation; to comment on the courts; to pleas for the conservation of our national resources; and to much needed reforms in our Army and Navy. But the only full-sized sensation in the whole message occurs in an apparently unimportant paragraph about the Secret Service, where at first it seems to have escaped the notice of the editors. This matter, which has set both houses of Congress by the ears, is treated at length on another page.

The message as a whole evokes from the home press much the same crop of conflicting comments as usually follows a Presidential message from Mr. Roosevelt's vigorous pen. "It can not by any stretch of the imagination be said to be a brilliant State paper," asserts the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), while on the other hand, the

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) hails it as "a permanent contribution to our political literature," and the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) describes it as "an utterance of great moment, which will have a pervasive and lasting effect upon the social and political present and future of the Republic." Like his other messages, it formulates "the

ROOSEVELT WILL BE ROOSEVELT TO THE END OF HIS TERM.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

better purposes and aspirations of our people," and thereby "leads us on to our next stage of development," adds *The Tribune*. "No American," says the Troy *Times* (Rep.), "has comprehended the national idea with greater clearness than President Roosevelt." "Measured by his own standard," remarks the Detroit *News* (Ind.), "his work will be seen to be one of awakening rather than accomplishment, but he does not shrink from that measurement." The great service of his Administration, according to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "has been in calling public attention to social questions and bringing them into politics." In the fact that his zeal for these questions is undiminished by the obstacles he has encountered, the same paper finds "a wonderful proof of mental, moral, and physical vigor."

There is some comment on the fact that the President does not even mention the tariff in his message, but several papers offer the explanation that he does not wish to steal any of Mr. Taft's thunder.

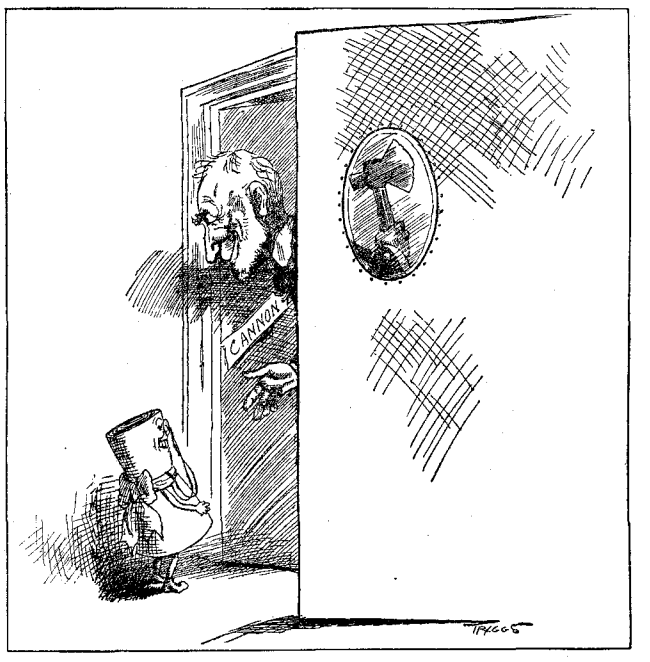
Mr. Roosevelt "looks forward and not back," says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and "he points in the direction toward which the people are traveling." Commenting upon the quietness with which the President's last message is received everywhere except in Congress, the New York *Globe* (Rep.) comes to the conclusion that the commotion caused by his earlier messages "has been due to manner rather than to matter"—to "the objection so many have instinctively felt against government by clamor and crusade, rather than objection to the definite proposals that he has fathered."

There is scarcely a hint of farewell in the message, remarks the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), which adds that, after all, "there will be no change of Administration as far as the carrying out of the Roosevelt policies is concerned"—that having been one of the pledges of the campaign. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), however, makes a still more interesting discovery. Seizing upon his statement that "at present" it is not necessary to consider certain matters relating to old-age pensions, *The Post* says:

"Those words, 'at present,' look forward definitely to a future Rooseveltian program. They are one of the many little indications that, as the President's confidants say, he will, of course, 'come back.' When he gets ready to contest the nomination with Taft in 1912, or to run against any conservative candidate, his old-age pensions suggestion is expected to bear fruit in the shape of delegates and labor votes."

From the South, as well as from Wall Street, come comments which bristle with antagonism. Thus the Charleston *News and Courier* finds the message "wholly Rooseveltian, and therefore wholly dangerous to the highest welfare of the country." Whatever subject the President discusses, "he appears to be for it and against it," says this paper, which adds humorously, "with a keen sense of the President's recent utterances upon the question of race suicide," that the message "may be designated as twins." The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) utters a sigh of satisfaction over the thought that these "profitless preachments" constitute the "farewell message" of "the most spectacular man who has ever occupied the Presidential office." And the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) spares only a small corner of its editorial columns to comment on the message on the ground that "the President has said so much, said it so often, and said it about so many things, that his audiences are nodding or slipping out of hearing."

The Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), not pleased with the result of Mr. Roosevelt's efforts to be fair to both sides, complains that both capital and labor "are alternately spanked and coddled" in the paragraphs of this message to Congress. "A rather tame valedictory," says the New York *Herald* (Ind.), while *The World* (Ind.) remarks that "the best thing about Mr. Roosevelt's valedictory message is the certainty that Congress will pay no attention whatever to its most important features." *The Sun* (Ind.) groans over "the latest instalment of the endless homily," while *The Evening Sun* offers a contribution to psychology by discovering that in the first sixth of this message the word "power" is used twenty-five times in reference to the Federal Government, "the reference being for the most part, by implication if not directly, to the Federal Executive." "The Roosevelt bolt, whatever it was, was fired long ago," remarks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), which thinks that the present message, with its "turgid and tautological sentences," its "offensive and tiresome

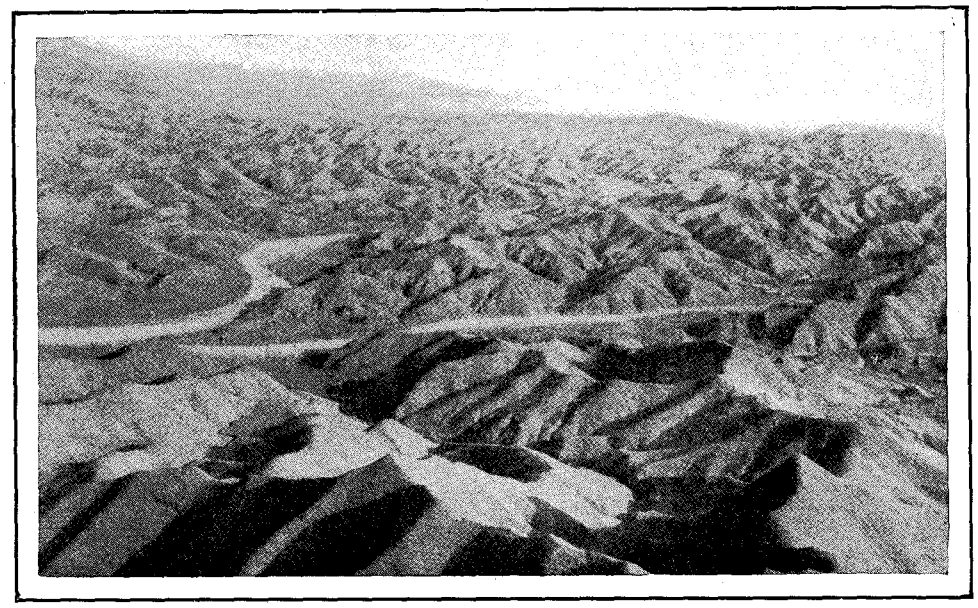


WELCOMING THE MESSAGE.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

reiteration," reveals the President "at his worst as magistrate, statesman, and writer."

Turning to the London press, we find that *The Chronicle*, while impressed by the President's intense devotion to the national idea, complains that he balances and qualifies many of his statements.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



TWO HUNDRED SQUARE MILES OF MOUNTAINS WHICH A CENTURY AGO WERE CLOTHED WITH FORESTS.

The Daily Graphic calls the message "a beautiful dream," while the radical *Morning Leader* resents the recommendation for a big navy and increased military efficiency. "President Roosevelt," it says, "apparently believes the whole duty of America toward other nations is police duty, which at the best is a very foolish and at the worst a very dangerous doctrine."

THE AFFRONT TO CONGRESS

AMAZEMENT on the part of the press, and emotions which are yet to be definitely formulated on the part of Congress, mark the reception of the President's astonishing statement that "the chief argument" for last year's amendment restricting the activities of the Secret Service was that "the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by Secret-Service men." Asking for a removal of these restrictions, he asserts that the amendment "has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes." As a concession—"rubbing in" the insult, say some papers—he suggests that "a special exception could be made in the law, prohibiting the use of the Secret-Service force in investigating members of the Congress." Already, in response to a unanimous resolution, the House has appointed a committee of five to consider these statements and to report "what action, if any, should be taken in reference thereto." The matter is also under consideration by the Senate. The ultimate object of the House resolution, says the New York *Herald* (Ind.), "is to rebuke the President and expunge the offensive remarks from the record." The President's advisers, thinks the Boston *Record*, could never have read this section of the message or they would have blue-penciled it "in the interest of everybody concerned." But the blue pencil was evidently "off duty," and the fat seems to be in the fire. Says a Washington correspondent, in a dispatch to the New York *Tribune:*

"The President is keenly alive to the sentiment and the purposes of the leaders in Congress, and is diligently accumulating a mass of material which will serve as ammunition for a bombardment of Congress should any affront be given to him through the action of either committee. If he should be forced to take this step, the result would be most sensational, and the consequences to more than one member of Congress might prove disastrous."

Representative Perkins, chairman of the committee of five, is quoted as pointing out that the President's expressions were "unfortunate," as "they may be so construed by the public as to lessen the dignity and thereby impair the usefulness of the Congress of the United States."

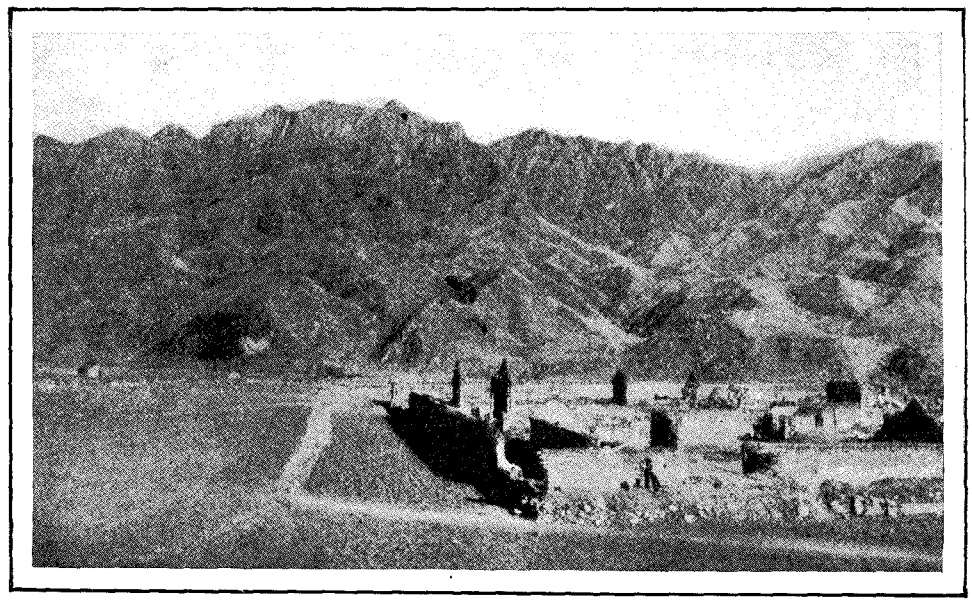
Members of Congress would be meek indeed, remarks the New York *World*, if they did not resent the President's statement; and *The Sun* thinks that this resentment "may take a form most humiliating to the author of the accusation." *The Evening Post* remarks ironically that Mr. Roosevelt "will merely need to assert that this is another attack upon him by Wall Street. Then all will be clear, and the Western huzzas will be heard once more."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that, while he may have put the matter rather bluntly, "in substance the President is quite right." It goes on to say:

"If anybody gets into the Senate or the House who has a propensity for committing crimes or defrauding the Government, he should not be shielded from detection by his fellow members. The idea ought to be abhorrent to every honorable member of either House of Congress. But, then, what was the amendment for?"

Congressional hostility toward the widening activities of the Secret Service—whose chief function originally was the running down of counterfeiters—is explained in part as follows in the editorial columns of the Boston *Transcript:*

"If somebody tells the President that an assistant secretary of



A ONCE WOODED SECTION WHICH HAS BEEN SETTLED, CLEARED, AND RUINED SINCE 1725.

RESULTS OF DEFORESTATION IN NORTHERN CHINA.

These are among the pictures with which President Roosevelt illustrates his message to Congress. "What has thus happened in China," he says, "will surely happen in our country if we do not exercise that wise forethought which should be one of the chief marks of any people calling itself civilized.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

some department in Washington, or a bureau chief there, or a district attorney in Idaho, is under suspicion, or the subject of gossip, all the President has to do is to pass the suggestion to the Secret Service, and information as to what the poor victim eats for breakfast is soon ready in tabulated form. The subjects of the investigation, most of whom are innocent, invariably resent this procedure, at least to the extent that they ever know of it. It smacks of Russian conditions, they say, and the charge is freely made that by reason of political influences the bureau is not a really high-grade detective agency, and accordingly that it makes some of the mistakes common to amateurs. It is 'long' on conviction. It was this feeling in the Washington atmosphere which set the lawmakers last session to trimming the Secret Service. And to their action Roosevelt now replies with characteristic vigor."

THE ROOSEVELT DOCTRINE OF CENTRALIZATION

NOT the least valuable feature of the message, in the opinion of many editors, is its comprehensive presentation of Mr. Roosevelt's theory that the growing centralization of business necessitates an increasing exercise of certain administrative powers which by virtue of the Constitution, he claims, are already vested in the Federal Government. Altho this doctrine is popularly supposed to menace the sanctity of "States' rights," it is interesting to note that a number of Southern and other Democratic papers are apparently willing to give it a tolerant, and even a sympathetic, hearing, while some of the most strenuous protests come from Republican sources. Thus the Charleston, S. C., *Post* (Dem.), remarks that the President "makes powerful contention for a complete revision of the code of government"; and it goes on to say:

"Indeed, there is really power and appeal in the President's argument that the Government should be adaptable to the conditions of the time, that it should be applicable to the changing problems of the country. There can be no doubt that the wonderful agencies of modern development have wrought deep changes in the conditions of society, and some way must be found to meet the questions that arise to-day because of the far-reaching grasp of the individual upon the affairs of the multitude. The President has fixt upon the transportation interest as illustrative of the new conditions with a sure instinct for the essential element of modernity, that could not have been contemplated in the foundations of our Government nor in the principles upon which they were based."

The Savannah *News* (Dem.) thinks that "if such centralization is to come, it will come by easy stages." after the country has satisfied itself that the railroad problem can not be solved in some other way. On the other hand, the New York *Press* (Rep.), displeased with Mr. Roosevelt's criticism of the Sherman antitrust law (see the summary of the message on a later page), complains that he "wishes Congress to adopt the views of the Archbolds and the Chancellor Days, and to legalize what the statute now defines as crime." *The Press* goes on to say:

"But we believe the American people will not stand by indifferently while the Sherman act is repealed and the crimes of the conspirators of modern commerce are washed out in a general immunity bath at the hands of Congress. We believe the popular conception that these great monopolies are harmful to the people is right, and that their organizers should remain branded as common criminals until such time as public opinion procures their prosecution.

"We guess the people will not subscribe to this Roosevelt program in either of its parts. They will not want the lawbreakers to be exempted from the consequences of their conscious lawbreaking. They will not, we think, desire to entrust to any one or two officers of the Administration the responsibility of determining whether this or that monopoly is in the public interest."

Says the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), in somewhat the same vein:

"The long argumentation is in support of the general thesis that under the Constitution the United States Government has 'complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce'; that it 'alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness, so as both to secure justice from and do justice to the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business,' and that this right and power should be used to the utmost for the doing of justice and securing of right. This assumes a degree of knowledge, of wisdom, and of discretion in 'some agency of the national Government' which would seem to strain human capacity."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COURTS

NOWHERE in the message does the President balance and qualify as much as in what he has to say about the courts and the judiciary. This fact probably explains the somewhat conflicting comments of various editors, some of them taking the praise for text, some of them the blame. In connection with his recommendation that judicial salaries be increased, it is interesting to note that a movement to that end is already on foot.

The Hartford *Times* (Dem.) resents such phrases as "the judges, competent and incompetent," and "the wrongs now and then committed by the courts on laboring men." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) complains that "to him the law is a nose of wax, to be shaped according to the desire or whim of the hour." "Having spanked the judges all around," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "he feeds them with a recommendation of double present salaries and sends them to bed whence they may arise duly edified and sobered." On the other hand, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) finds occasion for the following remarks:

"Mr. Roosevelt speaks with wisdom, in our opinion, when he suggests that the remedy for judicial wrongs is to be found within, and not outside of, the courts. Public opinion and the action of upright judges are the most effective methods of holding all judges to responsibility. 'Any remedy applied from without is fraught with risk,' says the President."

According to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), the President's chief concern in this part of his message is with "the part the courts should play in wisely molding the social changes which he sees coming," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) finds him in this message "a stanch advocate of the authority of the courts." But "what the President says upon the subject of the courts," remarks the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), "will be read with regret if not with surprize." Yet among other things which the President says are the following: "The courts hold a place of peculiar and deserved sanctity under our form of government"; "our judges should be held in peculiar honor"; "on an average they stand above any other servants of the community." Turning, however, to the note of censure which balances these tributes, the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) says:

"If it is to become the fashion to lecture the judiciary in official documents, then in the interest of fair play and to adjust to modern practise the old theory of the equal privilege of coordinate departments, we should have some sort of forum established, in which the judges could officially set on record their views on the Executive and the legislature, and Congress could also record its opinion as to its two partners in the work of government."

Whatever its legal bearings, a wide human interest attaches to the following passage from the President's message:

"There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wage-workers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are, by the Constitution, 'guaranteed their liberty' to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings; and therefore can not recover damages when maimed in that occupation, and can not be forbidden to work what the legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the legislature declares to be unhealthy.

"The talk about preserving to the misery-hunted beings who make contracts for such service their 'liberty' to make them, is either to speak in a spirit of heartless irony or else to show an utter lack of knowledge of the conditions of life among the great

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

masses of our fellow countrymen, a lack which unfits a judge to do good service as it would unfit any Executive or legislative officer."

THE MESSAGE IN BRIEF

UNPERTURBED by the Treasury deficit of more than $58,000,000 for the last fiscal year, the President opens his message with the statement that "the financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent." Lumping the figures for the seven-year period during which he has been in office, he points out that the difference between the ordinary net receipts and the ordinary net expenses of the Government during that time leaves a surplus of $99,283,413.54; that the per-capita increase in the amount of money in circulation was $7.06; and that the interest-bearing debt of the United States was reduced by $89,887,050, resulting in a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. Moreover, "there has been a reduction of taxation."

Turning to the subject of corporations engaged in interstate business he reiterates his belief that under the Constitution the national Government has complete and paramount right to control them. He says that "it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations, as is done by the Sherman Antitrust Law"; that "the railways of the country should be put completely under the Interstate Commerce Commission and removed from the domain of the antitrust law," and that "power to make combinations and traffic agreements should be explicitly conferred" upon the said railways. At the same time "the power of the Commission should be made thoroughgoing"—giving it control over the issue of securities as well as over the raising and lowering of rates—and telegraph and telephone companies engaged in interstate business should be put under its jurisdiction. "The danger to American democracy," he asserts, "lies not in the least in the concentration of administrative power in responsible and accountable hands," since "concentrated power is palpable, visible, responsible, easily reached, quickly held to account." The danger lies, rather, "in having the power insufficiently concentrated, so that no one can be held responsible to the people for its use."

On the general topic of labor reforms he says that "there must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, and shortening of hours of all mechanical labor." He believes in a condition of affairs under which "the men who work with hand or with brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce," and to this end he advocates prohibition of stock-watering, a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes, and the spread of industrial education. But the immediate duty of the present session of Congress, he affirms, is to protect by a thoroughgoing employers'-liability law all wage-workers engaged in interstate commerce.

He urges upon Congress the duty of increasing "the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges," and states specifically that "beginning with the Supreme Court the judges should have their salaries doubled"—their present remuneration being very small compared with what they could earn in private life. He deprecates the "crying evil" of the law's delays, due largely to an overregard for technicalities. "The chief law-makers of our country may be, and often are, the judges," since "every time they interpret contract, property, vested rights, due process of law, liberty, they necessarily enact into law parts of a system of social philosophy; and as such interpretation is fundamental, they give direction to all law-making." Hence "the courts are to be highly commended and stanchly upheld when they set their face against wrongdoing or tyranny by a majority; but they are to be blamed when they fail to recognize under a government like ours the deliberate judgment of the majority as a matter of legitimate policy, when duly exprest by the legislature."

The conservation of our natural resources is a matter very close to President Roosevelt's heart, and much space in the message, supplemented by an illustrated appendix, is devoted to it. The saving of our forests, he says, constitutes the first and most important element in this problem. "There are small sections of our own country, in the East and in the West, in the Adirondacks, the White Mountains, and the Appalachians, and in the Rocky Mountains," he says, "where we can already see for ourselves the damage in the shape of permanent injury to the soil and the river systems which comes from reckless deforestation." When the forests are stript from the mountains, the naked soil is rapidly washed away. "When the soil is gone, men must go; and the process does not take long." The President points his lesson by pictures of the irreparable damage done by deforestation in Northern China.

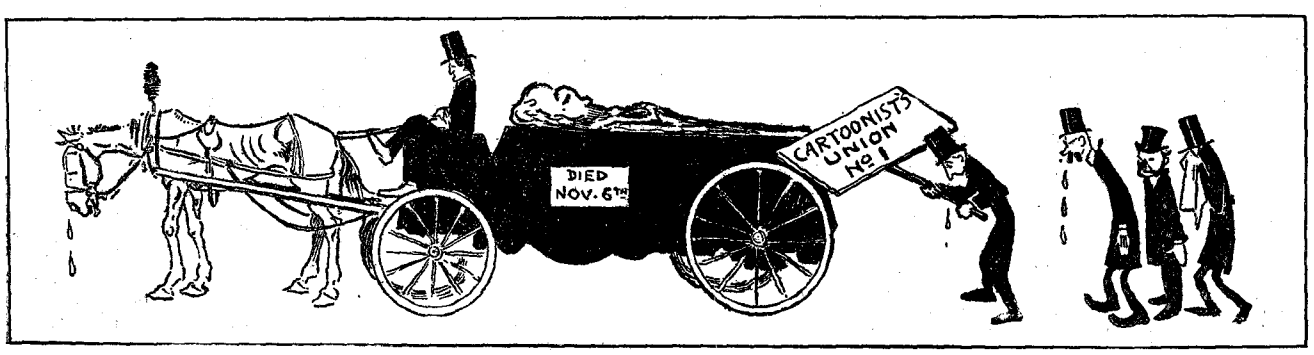
Action for the improvement of our inland waterways, he urges, "should be begun during the present session of Congress."

Taking up last year's amendment of the Secret-Service measure, which provided that "there should be no detail from the Secret Service and no transfer therefrom," he asserts that "this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes." After enlarging upon the evil effects of this provision he drops a high explosive in the form of the following sentence: "The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by Secret-Service men." Such investigation, he remarks, "was partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a Senator and a Congressman for land frauds in Oregon." And he adds: "I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the Government, so, in my belief, we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the Secret-Service force in investigating members of the Congress."

He renews his recommendations for the establishment of postal savings-banks and of a parcels post in rural districts, advocates Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, again asks citizenship for the Porto Ricans, and commends the work done on the Panama Canal.

In the cause of higher efficiency among the officers of our Army he urges some change in the present system of promotion by seniority. "No man," he tersely remarks, "should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the Army any more than in any other profession." In order that we shall not find ourselves with "respectable, elderly incompetents" at the head of the service he asks that the retiring board be given broader scope.

In behalf of the Navy he asks for four new battle-ships of the *North Dakota*, *Delaware*, *Florida*, and *Utah* type, and two hospital-ships. He also "most earnestly recommends" that "the General Board be by law turned into a General Staff," thereby doing away with the present bureau organization of the Navy.



Copyrighted, 1908, by The New York Times Co.

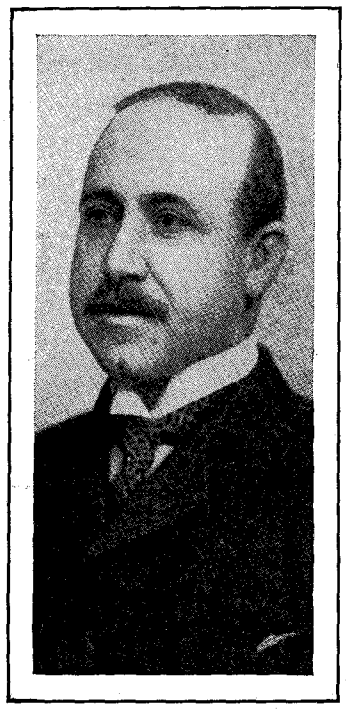
THE PASSING OF THE BIG STICK—THE REAL MOURNERS.

—Meyer in the New York *Times*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MORE ANANIASES

THERE is some doubt whether more feeling was stirred up last week by the paragraph in the President's message intimating that the Congressmen were afraid to have the Secret-Service detectives look into their records, or by the President's letter charging explicitly that a section of our press are "engaged in the practise of mendacity for hire." In the former case the Congressmen are a unit in the belief that the President has gone too far; but among the editors some believe the President was warranted in resenting the slurs that have assailed his family and friends, altho others think he would have done better to ignore them. The President is justified by the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep)., which declares that "in striking with power and even with fury at the baser sort of newspapers Theodore Roosevelt has once more rendered notable service to his honest fellow citizens of all classes and stations, in every section, now and in the future." The Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), on the other hand, says that his "billingsgate" would be "unworthy of the toughest cowboy," and "the spectacle the President makes of himself in using such language about reputable gentlemen is a national disgrace."



MR. DELAVAN SMITH,

Owner of the Indianapolis *News*. The President, angry at statements published in his paper, allots to him "the same evil eminence with such men as Mr. Laffan, of the New York *Sun*."

The Presidential ire displayed in this letter is due to the publication in the Indianapolis *News* (Dem.) of the charge that several Americans surreptitiously profited by the sale of the Panama Canal enterprise to our Government for $40,000,000. Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of the President, and Charles P. Taft, brother of the President-elect, were specified. This charge the President denies in a letter that bristles with more than thirty such epithets as "abominable falsehood," "slanderous mendacity," and "the lie direct." With the name of Mr. Delavan Smith, owner of *The News*, he couples that of Mr. Laffan, of the New York *Sun*, not as an offender in the Panama story, but for divers and sundry other offenses. In a letter to Mr. Foulke, of Indiana, who sent him some clippings from *The News* and *Sun*, the President says in part:

"*The News* gives currency to the charge that 'the United States bought from American citizens for $40,000,000 property that cost these citizens only $12,000,000.' The statement is false. The United States did not pay a cent of the $40,000,000 to any American citizen.

"*The News* says that there is no doubt that the Government paid $40,000,000 for the property, and continues—'but who got the money? We are not to know. The Administration and Mr. Taft do not think it right that the people should know.' Really this is so ludicrous as to make one feel a little impatient at having to answer it. The fact has been officially published again and again that the Government paid $40,000,000, and that it paid this $40,000,000 direct to the French Government, getting the receipt of the liquidator appointed by the French Government to receive the same. The United States Government has not the slightest knowledge as to the particular individuals among whom the French Government distributed the sum. This was the business of the French Government. The mere supposition that any American received from the French Government a 'rake-off' is too absurd to be discust. It is an abominable falsehood, and it is a slander, not against the American Government, but against the French Government. *The News* continues, saying that 'the President's brother-in-law is involved in the scandal, but he has nothing to say.' The President's brother-in-law was involved in no scandal. Mr. Delavan Smith and the other people who repeated this falsehood lied about the President's brother-in-law; but why the fact that Mr. Smith lied should be held to involve Mr. Robinson in a 'scandal' is difficult to understand. The scandal affects no one but Mr. Smith, and his conduct has been not merely scandalous, but infamous. Mr. Robinson had not the slightest connection of any kind, sort, or description at any time or under any circumstances with the Panama matter. Neither did Mr. Charles Taft. *The News* says that Mr. Taft was a member of the 'syndicate.' So far as I know there was no syndicate; there certainly was no syndicate in the United States that to my knowledge had any dealings with the Government directly or indirectly; and inasmuch as there was no syndicate, Mr. Taft naturally could not belong to it. . . . . .

"Mr. Delavan Smith is a conspicuous offender against the laws of honesty and truthfulness; but he does not stand alone. He occupies, for instance, the same evil eminence with such men as Mr. Laffan, of the New York *Sun*, editorials of whose paper you or others have from time to time called to my attention, just as you have called to my attention these editorials of the Indianapolis *News*. I never see an editorial in any one of these or similar papers unless for some reason it is sent to me by you or by some one else; and of the editorials thus sent me there is hardly one which does not contain some wilful and deliberate perversion of the truth. . . . . .

"The fact is that these particular newspapers habitually and continually and as a matter of business practise every form of mendacity known to man, from the suppression of the truth and the suggestion of the false, to the lie direct. Those who write or procure others to write these articles are engaged in the practise of mendacity for hire, and surely there can be no lower form of gaining a livelihood."

Later the President announced that if "those Americans who have been guilty of infamous falsehood" in this matter "can be reached for criminal libel, I shall try to have them reached."

Mr. Laffan's New York *Sun* intimates, in reply, that the President "is another." It says:

"Notwithstanding the directness of his challenge the editor of *The Sun* declines a controversy with Mr. Roosevelt. He is by no means indifferent to the implied compliment discernible in Mr. Roosevelt's tirade, but Mr. Roosevelt has shown in his frequent collisions with various persons of distinction that he has an overwhelming advantage over any respectable antagonist in his, Mr. Roosevelt's, complete freedom from any sense of personal obligation in respect of the truth. The editor of *The Sun* is fully alive to the extremity of the inconvenience which attaches to a personal controversy with a man who has shown himself capable of suppression and perversion of individual correspondence, an act which in ordinary life would in the cognizance of any club or association of self-respecting gentlemen entail his prompt expulsion.

"In saying these things we can not disguise our chagrin and humiliation that the person who is addrest is also the President of the United States.

"It is curious that Mr. Foulke is a preferred repository of these confidences of the President. It was to him that Mr. Roosevelt wrote his memorable letter denying that he was using the Federal patronage to aid Mr. Taft's candidacy, a letter which at once took its place among the most valued incunabula of veracity."

Mr. Smith's paper, the Indianapolis *News*, accuses the President of inconsistency, and calls for a Congressional investigation of the Canal bargain. We read:

"Disregarding the President's abuse and disclaiming any desire or ambition to compete with him in the language of invective, we nevertheless feel that it is both our right and our duty to give the facts of our course in relation to the Panama-Canal charges.

"In the first place, it is remarkable that the criticisms of *The News*, which were based largely on the statements of the New York *World*, criticisms which were made over and over again

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

during the campaign, were utterly ignored till to-day. The only man who paid any attention to them was Mr. Charles P. Taft, who did deny that he was in any way related to the affair. We had no word from the President or Mr. Taft. The other men, such as Cromwell and Morgan, who were believed to have full information in regard to the business, said nothing.

"But now, after the campaign is over, the President rushes into print through his familiar way, and says, with his usual violence and virulence, that *The News* is a liar. Now what are the facts?

"The first is that *The News* is far from being the only paper that ventured to suggest that the silence of all concerned only served to strengthen the suspicion, which was very generally held, that all was not right. The New York *World* was the original authority. The Chicago *Journal* was quite as vigorous as was this paper in comments. Unless our memory is at fault, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* was not wholly unimprest by the charges.

"The charges were indeed repeated over and over again, and toward the close of the campaign we, as did others, drew what seemed to be the necessary and inevitable conclusion that silence was practically tantamount to confession. But now we have the President's denial, which is not made till it is too late for any votes to be affected or influenced by a discussion of the subject.

"And what does his denial amount to? He only says that the money was not paid to any syndicate or any American citizens, but to the French Government. He does not know to whom that Government paid the money. . . . . .

"The President, in one breath, says that it is absurd to suppose that any American got a rake-off, and in another, that neither he nor the Government knows to whom the French Government paid the money. If neither the President nor our Government knows who got the money, the President can not know but that some American citizen got some of it. This is the sort of denial that the country is asked to accept. The French Government could pay the money only to the men holding the securities of the old Panama Company. That is what it did.

"The President says that he does not know who those men were. And yet, possessing no knowledge on the subject, he denies absolutely, as he confesses without knowledge, that any of this money found its way into American pockets.

"Again it is to be remembered that a prominent Frenchman, closely connected with the business, practically admitted that some Americans got the money, and said that he could see nothing wrong in it. From all of which we conclude that the subject is more than ever one into which Congress should inquire."

This passes the responsibility along to the New York *World*. This paper devotes two columns of editorial to reviewing the question of "who got the money," without mentioning the names of Douglas Robinson or Charles P. Taft, and then brushes them lightly aside in a loud call for an investigation, thus:

"Whether Douglas Robinson, who is Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law, or any of Mr. Taft's brothers associated himself with Mr. Cromwell in Panama exploitation or shared in these profits is incidental to the main issue of letting in the light.

"Whether they did or did not, whether all the profits went into William Nelson Cromwell's hands or whatever became of them, the fact that Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States issues a public statement about such an important matter full of flagrant untruths, reeking with misstatements, challenging line by line the testimony of his associate Cromwell and the official record, makes it imperative that full publicity come at once through the authority and by the action of Congress."

The News and *World* insist that William Nelson Cromwell knows the guilty parties who shared in the profits of the Canal deal, as he engineered the sale, but Mr. Cromwell replies in a statement about two columns long, of which the gist is contained in the concluding paragraph:

"The whole story of Americans or some American syndicate buying up the Panama-Canal securities at a low price, or at any price, and then turning them in upon liquidation at a profit, is a fiction and a concoction. The money of the United States went to France, and was distributed to the hundreds of thousands of foreign owners, none of whom, so far as I know, were Americans."

Mr. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, who also aided the sale, tells a similar story in a long cable dispatch from Paris to the New York *Herald*. Of the $40,000,000, $25,000,000 went to the old Panama Canal Company and $15,000,000 to the new company, he says, and both amounts were distributed among their shareholders and bondholders. The records of the distribution, with names and amounts, are all on file and accessible to prove the truth or falsity of the charges. "We find," says Mr. Bunau-Varilla, that "there was neither an acquisition of a majority of these shares, nor at the moment of the division of the purchase-money do we find any trace of any appreciable accumulation," so he regards the story of huge profits by these Americans as "simply absurd."

It will be seen that out of all these charges and denials there is more talk than proof on both sides, and many papers think a Congressional investigation might be a good thing to clear up the whole matter and set all doubts at rest. A resolution providing for this is now before Congress.

THE NEW MEMBERS OF THE ANANIAS CLUB ARE GOING TO ISSUE A STATEMENT.
McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

MAKING THE DIRT FLY.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

TWO IMPRESSIONS OF A RECENT CONTROVERSY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ATLANTA AND HER MAN OF THE HOUR

THE remarkable mayoralty campaign in Atlanta, Ga., which recently culminated in the election of the reform candidate, Robert F. Maddox, not only precipitated an intense and bitter contest in local politics, but also challenged a wider and more national interest. The statement of the Atlanta *Constitution* after the election, that Atlanta had "given her answer to the waiting, expectant world," however, as pointed out good-humoredly by several of the Southern contemporaries, may be said slightly to exaggerate the situation.

ROBERT F. MADDOX,

Atlanta's new mayor-elect. One Atlanta editor says of him: "He has emerged from the most vituperative of campaigns without the smell of fire upon his garments."

The contest was waged largely on a basis of personalities, and "such a record of billingsgate and mud-slinging has probably not been made anywhere in the United States in recent years," says the New York *Sun*. The Newark *News*, emphasizing the keynote of the campaign, believes the election well worth studying "as it seems to shed considerable light upon the oft-mooted inquiry as to what bearing the private life of a public official has upon his eligibility for the post which he holds." The situation, briefly stated, was this. The Democratic nominee for mayor, Mr. James G. Woodward, named to succeed himself, was arrested, immediately after his success in the primary, in a drunken condition in the red-light district of the city. The crystallization of public sentiment over this escapade resulted in the nomination of Mr. Maddox, a young business man of the city, on a reform ticket. After a strenuous campaign in which public morality was the only issue at stake, Mr. Woodward was defeated.

The Atlanta *Georgian*, explaining the result, says:

"It was in no sense the triumph of a candidate, but the triumph of a principle.

"And not since the burning plowshares of battle harrowed the soil of Atlanta in the sixties has the heart and conscience of the city been more profoundly stirred."

The Newark *News*, dilating upon the morality issue, says:

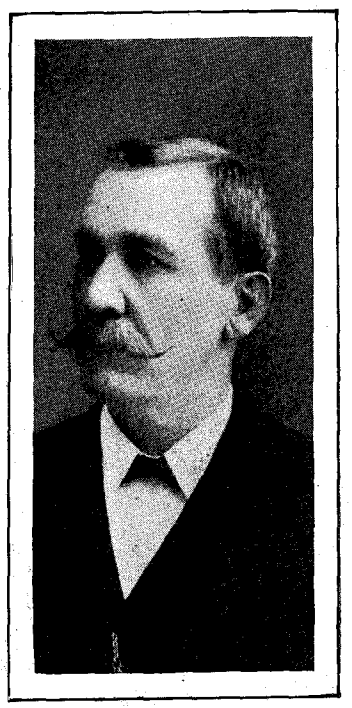
"It is not uncommon among us, to hear the doctrine that a man's private life has little, if any, bearing upon his fitness for office, the idea being, of course, that the formal performance of the duties involved in office discharges his responsibility to the public. The doctrine is mischievous. It is utterly untenable upon any grounds that square with enlightened civilization. The private life of a man is the unerring index to his character. If it be immoral, the man himself is immoral and that should be, if it is not, a bar to public position in a republic like the United States. Where the people rule, public officials are simply representatives, and one has too much confidence in the morality of the masses to believe that immoral men are qualified to fill positions of trust. Atlanta is to be congratulated upon the decisive vindication of her morality which the defeat of Woodward furnishes. It is to be hoped that American citizens everywhere will learn to demand moral decency upon the part of men whom they honor with positions of authority and trust."

MR. TAFT ON DISFRANCHISEMENT

IS Mr. Taft virtually in sympathy with the election laws in the South whose main aim and result is the disfranchisement of the negro? This is the question which editorial writers both North and South of the Mason and Dixon line have been earnestly debating since the President-elect's recent speech before the North Carolina Society in New York City. In the South Mr. Taft's remarks on negro suffrage have been variously interpreted. Not a few of the papers look upon his discussion as a brazen attempt to hoodwink the South into a kind of political treason, others regard the black problem as a matter too vital to be discust as an after-dinner topic, while still others, in a more genial spirit, look upon Mr. Taft's overtures as a welcome augury of the policy of the next Administration, and as a welcome index to the next President's attitude toward Mr. Crumpacker and his colleagues in their efforts to cut down the representation of the South in Congress.

Northern comment is pretty generally agreed in the belief that Mr. Taft has reiterated the sentiment of the best thought of the section since the Civil War, namely, that the ignorant negro, as the ignorant white, should be eliminated from politics, that the bugaboo of social equality is not to be considered, and that the proposition to cut down Southern representation in Congress is not to be maintained. The portion of the speech which has stirred up the present discussion is as follows:

"In all the Southern States it is possible by election laws prescribing proper qualifications for the suffrage, which square with the Fifteenth Amendment and which shall be equally administered as between the black and white races, to prevent entirely the possibility of a domination of Southern State, county, or municipal governments by an ignorant electorate, white or black. It is further true that the sooner such laws when adopted are applied with exact equality and justice to the two races, the better for the moral tone of State and community concerned."



ATLANTA'S RETIRING MAYOR,

Mr. J. G. Woodward, who, despite the nomination of the regular Democratic party and his able record as twice mayor of the city, was defeated by a reform candidate on an issue of personal morality.

"This statement contains neither palliation of the trickery of grandfather clauses in Southern election laws nor excuse for unfairness in applying general tests," says the New York *Globe*, and the New York *World* is convinced "that Mr. Taft expresses the best sentiment of the North in commending the limitation of suffrage by tests of fitness." "Admitting his dictum as to the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment only for the sake of argument," remarks the Charleston *News and Courier*, "a Southerner will search in vain for sane grounds of objection to the President-elect's program."

The Raleigh *News and Observer* announces that an attempt is being made to transfer the South to "Booker Washingtonism." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, while acknowledging the sincerity and good intention of Mr. Taft's overtures, and commending the sentiment that the North and South stand on a "common ground" in respect to the race question of the South, points to the fact that "he contributes not at all, or very little, to the definition of that ground."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ENGLISH CRITICISM OF AMERICAN WOMEN

WHILE American women are admired and sought by Englishmen and some of the proudest of British titles are shared by the transatlantic sisters of those doughty islanders, English women have a very keen eye for their foibles. The extravagance of American women is one of their chief faults, says Mary Mortimer Maxwell in the London *Daily Mail*, evidently lifting a warning finger at her British brothers who appreciate American beauty. "There is no woman in the world who, when she starts out shopping, is capable of spending so much money as the American woman." She never knows where to stop. "She goes out to buy a veil and returns with a trousseau." Does she need a pair of gloves? "She returns home with nine pairs of boots and slippers and a seventy-five-dollar hat." This seems well calculated to give pause to the Britisher contemplating an American match. The writer finds the cause of such reckless expenditure in the fact that the American man will not make the womenkind of his household a definite allowance. Consequently the girl or the matron "spends three times the amount of money she would do if she had a stated sum to spend." The American man, "the most generous man in the world when it comes to providing for his womenkind," objects to giving an allowance. The consequences are simply disastrous, says the English woman from whom we are quoting:

"The result is that American women spend money in a hit-or-miss fashion that is absolutely shocking to their more conservative British sisters. I could name a dozen American women of my acquaintance who, tho they have no allowance, have credit accounts at several of the largest shops in New York. Their bills are paid monthly or quarterly by their husbands, sometimes with and sometimes without lifted eyebrows. If they have not accounts at the shops, they delight in having things sent home 'C. O. D.,' as they call it, which means 'cash on delivery.'

"It can be seen that such a method of paying for what one buys leads to recklessness which could not exist in connection with an allowance. The English woman who has a certain sum for 'pin-money' apportions it to cover all the sundries. She buys carefully and thoughtfully, and not often on the spur of the moment, unless she sees a really excellent bargain. She knows that her one hundred and fifty must cover the year, and she does not spend it all in September."

The New-York husband therefore naturally puts an occasional notice in the daily press to the effect that he will not be accountable for his wife's debts. On this point Miss Maxwell remarks:

"Considerable amazement was recently experienced in a certain set of New-York people by the insertion of an advertisement in a newspaper to the effect that a certain Mr. So-and-So would not be responsible for any bills contracted by his wife at any 'department store.' The couple were known to be ideally happy, and yet it seemed, if one could judge by the advertisement, that they must be on the verge of separation. The husband, however, had only inserted the advertisement to protect his wife from herself. It was a disease with her to buy and buy, and she herself had appealed to him to do something to save their small fortune from the hands of the shopkeepers!

"American women buy on a larger scale than do English women. One seldom finds a New-York woman buying a solitary pair of gloves. She buys half-a-dozen pairs. She buys stockings, boots, and other things in the same proportion. Veils she buys by the dozen, and she never waits till she has used the last pair of gloves, the last veil, the last pair of stockings, before replenishing. . . . .

"Thirty pounds is said to be the sum expended every month by the wife of a well-known millionaire on two hats, with veils to match. A well-known modiste and head of a department store showed me one morning a chinchilla hat, with ospreys, price nineteen pounds; a large hat of corded silk, with ostrich-feather trimming, price nine pounds; and two Parisian veils at a pound apiece."

This writer thus contrasts the behavior of the American and her English cousin during the excitement of "bargain day":

"'Bargain day at the Great Store,' says the [American] wife to her husband one evening. 'Can I have some money for hats and gloves?' and he hands her out a sum of money, keeps no account of it, or tells her to buy and have the things sent home, to be paid for subsequently by check.

"'Bargain day in Oxford Street,' says the English wife to herself, and she casts up her accounts and finds out how much money is left of her quarterly allowance. All this makes for carefulness and harmony, as the American system makes for extravagance."

ITALY'S QUARREL WITH AUSTRIA

THE Balkan imbroglio has many wide-spread complications and seems to branch out in every direction and every form of disaffection. The old Triple Alliance seems actually to be threatened by the action of Francis Joseph, or, as the papers say,

CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO OF ITALY IN FULL PANOPLY OF WAR.

Francis Ferdinand, the Crown Prince. Italy, while not the richest, is the proudest and most aristocratic of European nations, and Italy, altho a party to the Triple Alliance, has been absolutely ignored in Austria's recent movement in the Balkans. What increases the irritation is the fact that Austria seems to have been secretly in close consultation with Germany, while giving Italy the cold shoulder. The consequences are significant. Austria is being roundly denounced in the Italian Parliament for annexing Bosnia-Herzegovina, and war between Austria and Italy is even spoken of as a possibility. Meanwhile the Italian students in Vienna are being riotously hazed and the air is becoming thick with mutual recriminations which alternately blaze forth in the Corso and the Hoher Markt. All this time, we are told, William II. of Germany, the third member of the Alliance, is close at the elbow of Francis Joseph, and the press of Austria is laboriously trying to lay all the blame on England, a country which is accountable, says the *Wiener Tageblatt*, for the whole Balkan fracas, the boycott of Austrian goods by Turkey, and the general attitude of stiff-neckedness and silent resolution assumed by the Young Turks. A remarkable proof of Italian dissatisfaction with Austria is furnished

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

VICTORIA—"Yes, Krueger, I can safely tell you now, that the plan of campaign came from him."
KRUEGER—"Ah, that must be the reason why you suffered such terrible disasters." —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

by the speech of Mr. Fortis in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, a speech in which Francis Joseph was accused of territorial brigandage. This statement was applauded to the echo. Mr. Fortis is considered the Italian Demosthenes of the hour. He is eloquent, fearless, and patriotic. In the course of the speech referred to he remarked:

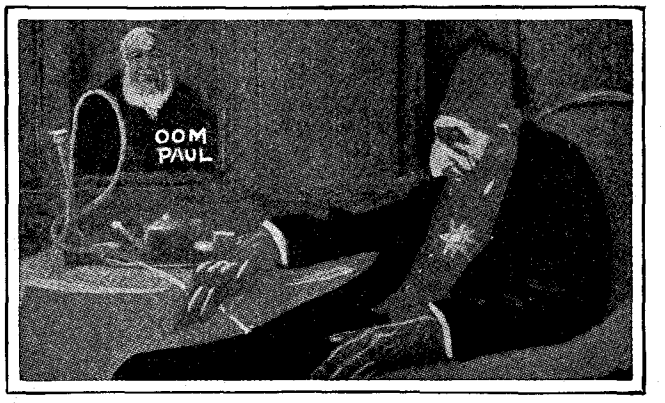
"Austria's sudden increase in her armaments fills me with foreboding. The time has come when we must demand of our ally some explanation of her behavior. She is the sole ally from whom Italy can fear war. If the present condition of things continues, we must resume our liberty of independent action. Meanwhile, let us reenforce our army and strengthen our navy, for these are our only guaranties of peace."

Mr. Fortis, says the *Tribuna* (Rome), was loudly applauded and warmly greeted by his auditors on descending from the tribune, and was embraced by Premier Giolitti. Speaking of the present friction between Italy and Austria the *Tribuna*, which is the organ of the Government, editorially comments on the dangerous tension which the disagreement is likely to bring to bear on the Triple Alliance. Thus we read:

"We have spoken frankly and plainly on this matter because we are the allies of Austria and are firm supporters of the Triple Alliance. So long as a proper conception of the duties involved in such a pact is acted up to by Austria and her behavior is in accord with it, the alliance between Italy and Austria will be not only tolerable, but even acceptable to the Italians. But if Austria persists in taking her own way, making the alliance merely a matter of convenience or interest, then all that union of hearts which is the most important factor in such arrangements will be destroyed."

Of the student riots in Vienna the *Osservatore Romano*, the organ of the Vatican, speaks with a dignified reserve which of itself has something ominous in its tone:

"A vast conflagration sometimes originates in a tiny flame—the saying is old, but none the less true—and what man who stands idly by can escape the blame and responsibility of not having quenched the spark while it was still extinguishable? We are not one of those who share the idea that Austria will provoke Italy to war by some underhand device, because we can not believe that the Austrian Government has any hand in the dissensions of two nationalities, Italian and German, included among its subjects. Nevertheless, Italy must be on her guard."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



ABDUL HAMID—"May all merciful Allah preserve my friend William! Perhaps he will prepare a plan of campaign for me also."
—*Jugend* (Munich).

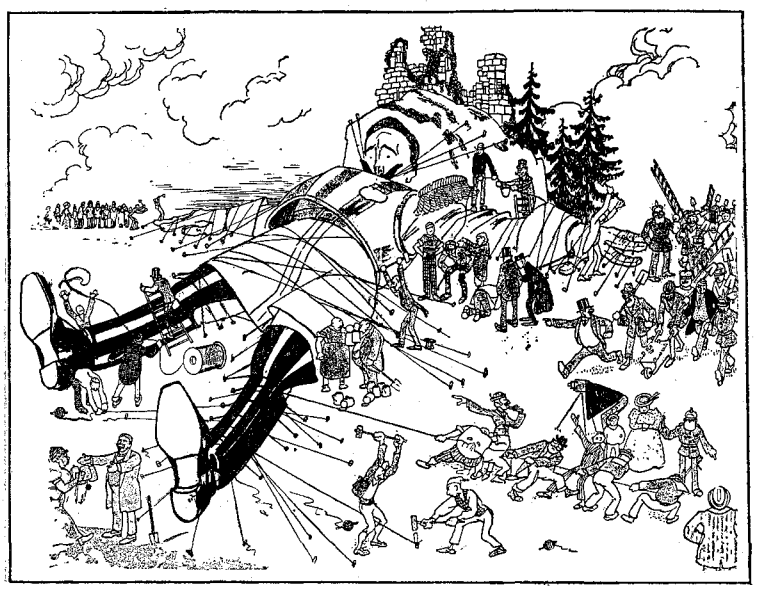
THE KAISER TAMED

THE German Kaiser, we learn from the papers, is living in seclusion, but the German people are on the watch. It is quite apparent that a wonderful revolution in public opinion has recently taken place in Germany. The Reichstag has spoken of the sovereign in terms of almost *lèse-majesté* and the press has firmly and boldly asserted the rights of the people in tones that seem to be inspired by completely democratic ideals. Very lately we have been impress with the fact that the Kaiser's wings have been clipt and his voice compelled to be silent. It is not merely the extreme Socialist view of late incidents in German domestic politics which has been put forth by Maximilian Harden, editor of the *Zukunft* (Berlin), who recently came into notoriety as the exposer of the Eulenberg scandal. In a lecture before an audience of people of all parties a short time ago at Berlin, and fully reported in the dailies of that city, Mr. Harden declared that "these dark and trying days will live in history," and he reminded his fifteen hundred hearers that "the record of them would commemorate the occasion on which the German people had faced the Kaiser as a united nation and had dared to tell him that they were of age and could speak for themselves." In a significant article in the *Zukunft* Mr. Harden arraigns the personal régime of the sovereign. He advises the Kaiser to do what he chooses and spend what he chooses, but to

PEACE—"Peoples of Europe, I am the drummer for the Hague firm, Peace & Co. Won't you buy a copy of *my* plan of campaign?"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

GERMAN THRUSTS AT THE KAISER.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE GERMAN GULLIVER IS TIED AT LAST.
—*Rire* (Paris).

SULTAN OF TURKEY (to German Kaiser)—"Speaking as one constitutionalized monarch to another—How is your Young German party?" —*Punch* (London).

"HIS TONGUE IS NOW A STRINGLESS INSTRUMENT."

hold his tongue. The country is being excluded from every political or national circle in Europe through the egotism and bumptiousness of William II., declares this daring and brilliant writer. To quote his words:

"William II., who ascended the throne of the Hohenzollerns forty years after the revolution, and who has no powers of monarchy in the Empire, has never done the nation a single public service, and yet claims supreme authority for his arbitrary whims. He has now an opportunity of reckoning up the harvest of what he has sown. If after all that has happened he thinks it still possible for him to retain the imperial diadem of course he will continue to wear it. One thing is certain, the destinies of the German Empire and the German people will never again be allowed to depend upon his personal decision."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VITAL QUESTIONS BEFORE THE DOUMA

ALREADY the second session of the third Douma, tho only a few weeks old, has been productive of exciting scenes and sensational incidents. The Octoberists have been outwitted by the Radicals of the Left; the Government is reported to be displeased with the course of the debates and the procedure of the Center; the Right is disorderly and aggressive, still plotting, according to the *Riech* and other St. Petersburg newspapers, to undermine the Douma as a legislative body. But all the Liberal organs argee that the present Douma feels that substantial results *must* be accomplished in its second year, if its usefulness and prestige in the country are not to be destroyed beyond rehabilitation. The first year was spent in masterly inactivity, in efforts to save the principle of representation, as another dissolution might then have proved fatal to Russia's precarious "constitutionalism." But for the second year the electors, it is admitted, will expect a different report. The entire press is discussing the prospects of the session, the likelihood of any reform legislation, the attitude of the court, the ministry, and the bureaucracy, and the importance of the respective party programs.

The *Riech* presents the three principal programs—that of the Government, that of the Octoberists, the dominant party, and that of the Cadets, whose special mouthpiece it is. It is agreeably surprized at the slight differences found between the Octoberist program and that of the Cadets. It gives the principal items of both as follows:

"The restoration of the 'ordinary' law, the ending of martial law and quasi-martial law, with the tyranny of local governors resulting from it.

"Revision and reform of the Government's 'emergency' land legislation, to which the Douma has given no assent, and the legality of which is denied by the constitutionalists.

"Abolition of capital punishment, so as to do away with wholesale executions in political cases.

"Universal elementary instruction.

"Reconstruction of the local administrative and judicial systems.

"Revision of the press laws in the interest of free speech.

"Personal immunity and protection of citizens against arbitrary acts of the police.

"Religious liberty and equality of sects and creeds before the law.

"Temperance legislation.

"Income taxation on a progressive basis."

The *Riech* states that the Government was opposed to early consideration of the "dangerous" agrarian problem. Its act was a blow to the historic institution, the village commune, for the easy dissolution of which it provided by enabling any peasant to sever his connection with it and obtain full individual ownership of a share of the commune's land. There is much dissatisfaction with the working of the act, as it threatens to create a "village proletariat" and to transfer the land to a small class of unscrupulous peasant "exploiters." The Premier's organ, *Rossia*, has announced important amendments of the law, designed to limit the privilege of acquiring land from "emancipated" peasants lacking in thrift or foresight. But the Douma refused to postpone the question, the priest and peasant deputies voting with the Left against the accommodating Center.

The debate on the agrarian problem has been bitter and violent, recalling the scenes of the first and second Doumas. It is said that the Government proposes to destroy the village commune because the peasants are no longer blindly monarchical, and because the theory is that individual peasant proprietors would become supporters of reactionary, economic, and political policies.

The *Novoye Vremya*, tho displeased with the majority of the Douma, recognizes that it is not only right but essential for the legislators to put aside the hundreds of insignificant and trivial bills which threaten to swamp it, to take up the really "big" projects and do something for the regeneration of Russia. Another neutral organ, the *Slovo*, fears that the Douma as an institution is being converted into a mere adjunct to the bureaucratic departments, and that it is too weak and lifeless to take up the difficult and great questions. The Leftist press complain that the Premier

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and his "liberal" associates have forgotten their promises of "reform after pacification" and are placing obstacles in the Douma's way. Education, temperance, personal and religious liberty, it is asserted, have nothing to hope for from the ministers or their friends in the Douma, and the talk of "work" or "usefulness" of the present Parliament is insincere. The Rightist newspapers, it is pointed out, while distrusting the Premier, are denying that the country is pacified and that any liberal concessions are possible. In these circumstances there is much pessimism as to the future opportunities and activities of the present Douma.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LORD ROBERTS' WAR SCARE

CONSTERNATION reigned in the House of Peers recently when Lord Roberts rose to his feet and declared that Great Britain at this moment is in dire peril of being invaded, because of the weakness of her land forces. Germany has every facility, he remarked, for landing 150,000 men on English shores, and it would require at least a million citizen soldiers to handle such a body of highly trained fighters. Of the English boast that such an invasion would be preventable by interposition of the fleet Lord Roberts said:

"It is our firm conviction that it is perfectly possible for our fleets to be effectually misled and evaded, and that this country might be invaded before having the opportunity of bringing her tremendous sea power into play."

The London *Times* speaks approvingly of Lord Roberts' action in "issuing to his countrymen a grave and reasoned warning of the perils they incur by unpreparedness to resist invasion," and regrets the "shilly-shallying" of the Government, who, it hopes, will provide an army at least strong enough to meet an invading force of 70,000. Why did not Lord Roberts put the national defenses on a better footing when he was commander-in-chief of the army, asks *The Saturday Review* (London). At the present moment his warning is inopportune in the opinion of many, for

"The nerves of Europe are somewhat unstrung at present, and it is said that some pressure was brought to bear on the ex-commander-in-chief to induce him to abandon his resolution. But unless men in his position undertake the responsibility of speaking their minds, the nation at large can not know how it stands. In any case, whether his statement was opportune or not, his action does credit to his courage and independence. If the Government of the day is not kept up to the mark where great national-defense problems are concerned, the fallacious ideals of the fanatics of economy invariably prevail."

He is, however, backed by the best opinion of the country, says *The Evening Standard* (London), in which we read:

"He has studied the question minutely, and his conclusion is that such a raid is perfectly feasible, however powerful may be our Navy. If we may assume the correctness of his conclusion, the rest follows inevitably. The Territorial Army becomes ridiculous, and the necessity for some form of national service, which is the inevitable outcome, is at once established.

"For the moment all that Lord Roberts demands is a new statement of government policy, framed in accordance with the new facts which—it is not denied—have changed the whole situation since the last pronouncement was made by the Committee of Imperial Defense. It is immediately urged that these ticklish times are unfavorable to such a pronouncement. And if, on the other hand, Europe were absolutely undisturbed, we should, no doubt, be told that such a pronouncement was obviously superfluous. Lord Roberts, who saved the country eight years ago amid the plaudits of the populace, now occupies his old age in the patriotic and thankless duty of trying to rouse his countrymen to some sense of civic duty and responsibility. And there are few plaudits left for him. But he has the support of the best opinion in the country for his campaign of enlightenment. We need not accept all his conclusions. But he has established the need for closer inquiry, and we may reasonably demand some new light and leading from those who ought to be in a position to give it."

The government organ, *The Westminster Gazette* (London), thinks that Lord Roberts has mistaken the situation, for the landing of such a force of Germans as he specifies is "a naval rather than a military problem," and England has no need to fear so long as she can rely on her naval strength. To quote the words of this paper:

"Lord Roberts is of opinion that there lies in front of us one of the strangest spectacles that have ever been witnessed in the world. 'Across the narrow seas, opposite our shores, within a few hours' steaming of our coasts, there is a people numbering over sixty millions, our most active rivals in commerce, and the greatest military Power in the world, no longer depending upon her supremacy in one arm, but adding to an overwhelming military strength a naval force which she is resolutely and rapidly increasing; while we, on our side, are not attempting to take any military precautions in response.' Why is it that with this spectacle in front of them the people of this country continue to sleep at nights and remain calm? The answer is that one important feature has been omitted from this picture. Across the narrow seas no doubt there lies this great nation with this immense army, but on the narrow seas there lies an immense naval force which, so far as human foresight can determine the matter, makes the passage of this immense army an impossibility."

The Daily Chronicle (London) indorses this opinion and quotes the speech of Sir Cyprian Bridge, who complains that "the sailors were not heard in the 'invasion' debate in the House of Lords."

The French press have shown much interest in Lord Roberts' remarks, and the *Radical* (Paris), which stands for the reduction of the world's armament, while shocked by the British general's "suggestive pessimism," thinks that Germany has no more intention of invading England than France had a few years ago when a French invasion was discust in the British Parliament. "What is likely to be the result of Lord Roberts' speech?" anxiously asks the *Aurore* (Paris), the organ of Mr. Clemenceau before he entered the Ministry. "How is it possible to think of reducing armaments while all around us, friends and foes, are speculating on the prospect of a war?" The *Correspondant* (Paris) declares that the plans of Lord Roberts to give England a new army to preclude the possibility of invasion, can only be realized by instituting the conscription, or else England "will be reduced to trying again her old game of getting others to fight for her, or at any rate threatening her foes with the intervention of her allies."

The speech of Lord Roberts arouses a good deal of attention in Germany and Austria. All the newspapers declare that the idea of an invasion of England is perfectly chimerical. The *Koelnische Zeitung*, in an inspired communiqué, remarks, "We can not see why public opinion on the Continent, and especially in Germany, should be thrown into a state of excitement if England decided to increase her army as Lord Roberts suggests, as it is improbable such an army would be strong enough to invade Germany." The debate in the House of Lords was inopportune, thinks the Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), but it points to the existence of a condition of mind in England which will not be changed until Germany has completed her naval program. England can never raise an effective militia of a million men, thinks the *Berliner Tageblatt*, and the calling up of this "bogey," this idea of invasion, by an old soldier like Lord Roberts, will not compel her to make the attempt.

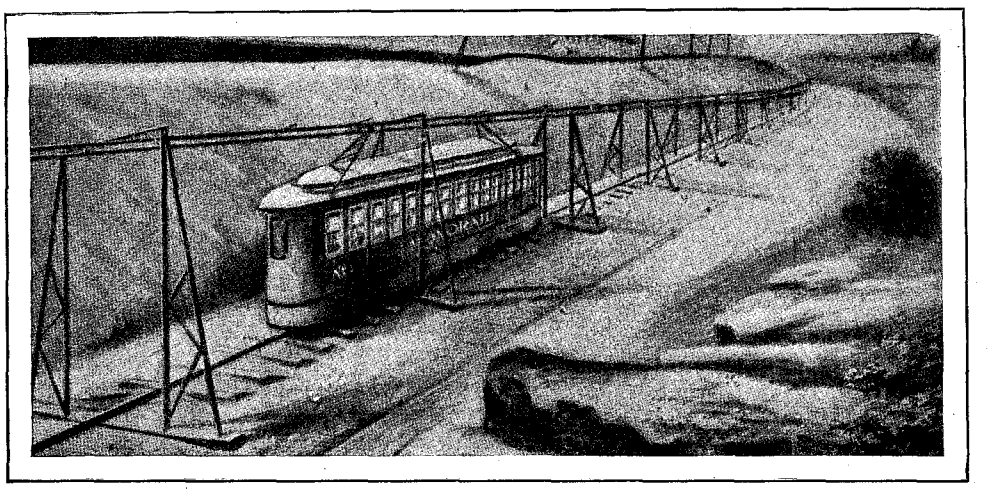
In Vienna the invasion debate in the House of Lords has caused unprecedented excitement. The Austrian papers generally attribute to British intrigues the hostile attitude of Servia toward Austria, and even the boycott of Austrian imports in Turkey. This opinion is broached in the semiofficial *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*. The Liberal *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) declares that "Lord Roberts' speech plainly shows England's distrust of Germany and the extremely ticklish condition of the Anglo-German relationship. This condition controls the whole present European crisis."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A MONORAIL ROAD FOR NEW YORK

THE advocates of the various systems of monorail traction are serenely certain that some one of them will ultimately take the place of all the present double-rail systems, greatly to the public advantage. It must be confest, however, that their progress has been distressingly slow. Up to date, one road in Germany represents about all that has been accomplished in the way of carrying passengers. The granting of a franchise for a monorail line three miles long, of the Tunis type, between Bartow Station and City Island, in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, has thus attracted considerable attention. Says *Engineering News* (New York, November 26):

"The Tunis system is very similar to the old Boynton system, which was extensively exploited . . . nearly twenty years ago. The cars are balanced over a single rail and are kept from tipping over by a light overhead structure supported by posts at intervals. There is no reason why the system should not operate with good satisfaction from a mechanical point of view. There is nothing experimental in the use of the monorail; in fact, its use with suspended loads, in the telpherage system, in traveling cranes, etc., is very large, and there is in addition the well-known Elberfeld-Barmen passenger railway in Germany, in operation now for nearly ten years, where the cars are suspended from an overhead structure and a single rail is used.



A MONORAIL ROAD.

"The really important question regarding the Tunis system is whether it possesses any actual advantages over an ordinary two-rail road, and no satisfactory proof of this has ever been given. The usual claim for the monorail system is the possibility of attaining higher speeds; but, as a matter of practical engineering, the ordinary two-rail railway is capable of as high speeds as the public is willing to pay for. Furthermore, in any railway for city passenger traffic, the speed limit is fixt not by the roadway but by the possibility of keeping the line clear.

"It has been claimed that the single-rail system is safer than the two-rail system. This was the argument especially used by the English inventor Behr, the promoter of the proposed single-rail high-speed line between Manchester and Liverpool. Mr. Behr had a working exhibit of his system in New York City two years ago, and made strong efforts to secure the construction of a line to Coney Island, but without ultimate success.

"In the Tunis system, even if there were some slight advantage as respects liability to derailment (which would be hard to prove), there would still remain the liability to danger from any failure of the overhead structure. It may be taken as almost an axiom in engineering that a railway train is safer when on track laid on a solid roadbed than when it is on a bridge or other structure where safety is dependent upon the condition of an artificial erection, which must be properly built and properly maintained.

"It has been argued for the single-rail system that it involves the placing of only one rail in the street pavement instead of two. This would be in some locations an important advantage, but it seems to be more than offset by the obstruction presented by the posts carrying the overhead structure.

"There is a possibility that something advantageous may be worked out in monorail construction in connection with an elevated railway system, where the elevated structure could carry at once trains running on ordinary tracks for express traffic, and trains or cars suspended from the structure and running on a single rail, as in the Elberfeld-Barmen system. No line of this sort has ever been built, but its feasibility has been given careful consideration for the streets of Berlin."

FORESTS AND FLOODS

THE common belief that forests tend to prevent floods is questioned by Col. H. M. Chittenden of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army. Colonel Chittenden professes himself a friend to forest preservation, but he believes that some of the stock arguments in its favor are fallacious. Forests, he says, do undoubtedly mitigate the severity of small freshets by absorbing the rainfall, as usually represented, but heavy rains saturate them so that they can no longer act in this way, and they do not therefore influence the occurrence of great floods. Neither, he asserts, do they increase the low-water flow, as is generally believed. As to erosion, this, he thinks, is not hastened by cutting off forests, but by the faulty cultivation following such cutting. Shrubs or small plants of the proper kind may hold the soil as effectively as the roots of a great tree. His conclusions, as presented in a very thoughtful and suggestive paper read before the American Society of Civil Engineers and printed in its *Proceedings*, are as follows:

"No aid is to be expected in the control or utilization of our rivers, either for flood prevention, navigation, or water-power, by any practicable application of forestry. Remember always that it is the extreme of flow, not the medium condition, that controls the cost of river regulation. It is the floods and low waters that measure the cost. Any scheme of control that is not based upon these is worthless."

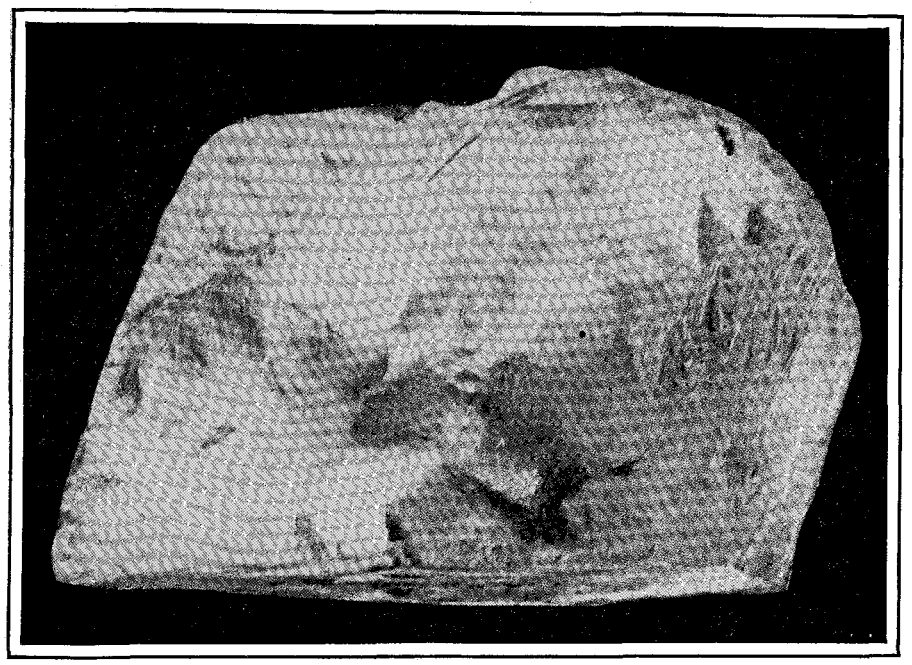
In a discussion of these contentions *Engineering News* (New York, October 29) states its editorial belief that engineers will find themselves forced to accept his most important conclusion, namely, that forests do not prevent floods. Says this paper:

"Theory is not needed to settle this point; nor do we even need to go back and study the record which he quotes of eight centuries of floods on the Danube River. It is perfectly well known that great floods occurred in the rivers of New England, the Middle States, and the South when the entire drainage area about their sources was covered with primeval forests. We could not in centuries, by the utmost endeavor which the most enthusiastic forestry advocates suppose possible, restore such forests as then existed, and even if we could, floods would still occur as they occurred then."

From most of the other conclusions reached by Colonel Chittenden his critic is compelled to dissent, in greater or less degree. We read:

"We believe that Colonel Chittenden, when he talks about stream flow and the effect of forests thereon, has chiefly in mind the great

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE GREAT CULLINAN DIAMOND IN ITS ROUGH STATE (EXACT SIZE).
Weight, 3025¾ English carats (over 1 lb. 6 oz. avoirdupois).

rivers or those fit for navigation, with which his professional work has chiefly to do. He claims—and with much show of reason—that on the large rivers, forest-cover on their basin does not increase the low-water flow. His argument is that a river like the Ohio, for example, will receive more water during a dry, hot summer when a local thunder-storm falls on a smooth area of cleared land and nearly all runs into the stream than it would if the same storm fell on a forest-covered area where it would be largely absorbed by the forest litter.

"Forests, therefore, do not help out the navigation engineer who has to do with large rivers; and yet—and here is where we find ourselves compelled to differ from Colonel Chittenden—they may help out materially the water-supply engineer. It seems to us the weight of evidence indicates that forests do tend to maintain the low-water flow in small streams. . . . . .

"And here it may be noted that there is a vast difference between different forests in different localities and climates. There are forests undoubtedly where the cover of leaves and humus would not absorb over half an inch of rainfall before rapid runoff would begin. There are other forests where several inches of rainfall might be absorbed without causing anything like high water in the streams flowing from the forest."

Regarding Colonel Chittenden's assertion that soil erosion is not a consequence of forest cutting, but of faulty cultivation of land not in forest, *The News* says:

"In view of the great damage done by erosion in reducing fertile lands to a desert and in choking stream channels with débris, this is a most important matter. That other growths can and do replace the forest as conservers of the soil, *in some locations and climates*, is certainly true. . . . . .

"But does this occur at all times and places? . . . There are sections in the Adirondacks, in Michigan, and in the Southern States where forest removal has left the land a barren, sandy waste."

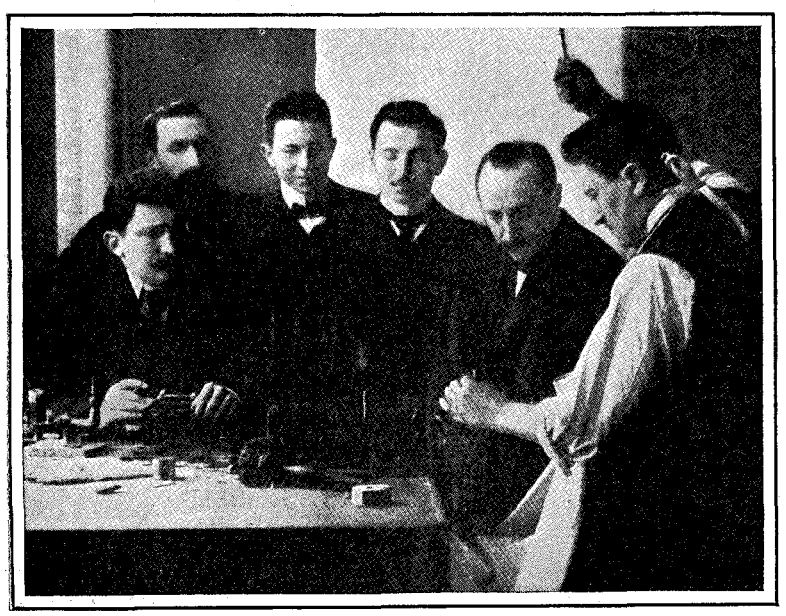
In conclusion, the reviewer expresses his regret that Colonel Chittenden carries his theories so far as to oppose such measures as the proposed government reservation in the Southern Appalachians. We read:

"Suppose it is true that the erosion of the soil in the Southern Appalachians is a result of cultivation rather than removal of the forest. The fact remains that if the forest is removed, some part of the newly cleared and fertile land will be put under cultivation, and erosion is bound to ensue. . . . . .

"Nor are we imprest with Colonel Chittenden's idea that forests should be cultivated in the lowlands and other convenient places instead of on distant and inaccessible mountains. . . . By all means cultivate forests on lands in the valleys that can not be better utilized for other purposes; and yet we shall need in the near future all the timber that the mountain slopes can produce."

KING EDWARD'S CHRISTMAS GIFT

TWO perfect diamonds, each larger than the previous holder of the record for size, and one of them over twice as large, are certainly a kingly Christmas gift, and when King Edward reaches down into the toe of his stocking early on the morning of the 25th, he surely should be satisfied with what he finds. The rough stone, weighing over one pound six ounces avoirdupois, was given him on November 9 of last year by the Transvaal Government. The cut and polished gems from it will be ready for him by Christmas. The smaller stones will be made into a necklace which he will present to the Queen. The following facts about the great Cullinan gem, the romance of its discovery, and the skill and speed with which it has been put into shape to grace the British collection of crown jewels, are from an account contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris) by Antoon van Handel. Says this writer:



THE ANXIOUS MOMENT: JOSEPH ASSCHER SPLITTING THE STONE.
Illustrations from *The Illustrated London News*.

"On January 26, 1905, in the débris of the Premier Mine, near Pretoria, was found by chance a large diamond, the largest in the world, for in the rough it weighed 3,026 carats; and yet it was, according to the experts, only one-quarter of a larger gem broken and lost in the waste of the mine. To this marvel was given the name of Mr. Cullinan, president of the company that worked the Premier Mine.

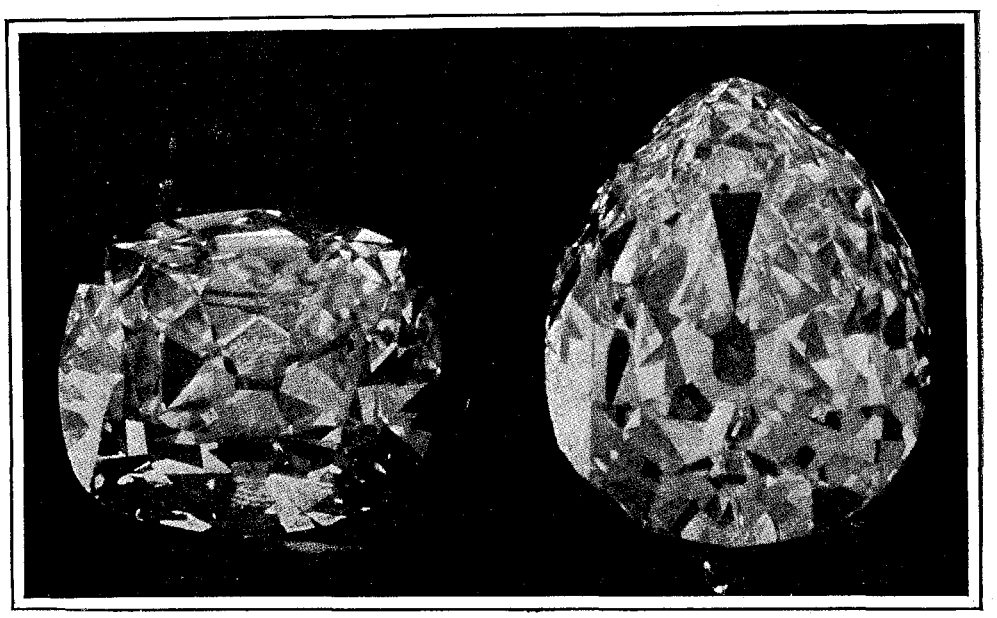
"It would be very difficult to estimate the value of this stone, and still harder to find an amateur so rich as to buy it and run the inevitable risk of loss in its cutting. . . . Finally the Transvaal Government decided to give it to King Edward VII.—a truly royal gift, but not so costly as might be supposed, if we remember that the Transvaal takes the lion's share of the profits of the diamond-mines—60 per cent."

Mr. Van Handel goes on at some length to tell of the selection of the firm to do the polishing and cutting—the Messrs. Asscher, of Amsterdam, Holland—and of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the precautions taken to prevent robbery, both during the transportation of the gem to that city and while the work of cutting was in progress. He goes on to say:

"The preparation of the diamond involves three principal operations, cleavage, rough-cutting, and polishing, each requiring special workmen and tools. The cleavage is not only to cut away spots or defects, but to enable the realization of the best form, while diminishing the size as little as possible. In the rough, the Cullinan had such a shape that cleavage was absolutely necessary. This once admitted, the stone was examined by the most skilful experts in Amsterdam, various plans were requested and discust, glass models were made, and after mature deliberation it was decided that the Cullinan should be first split into two large pieces, and that some small portions should be removed from these in the same way. In short, a whole plan of campaign was elaborated and approved by a general staff. Nothing remained but to carry it out."



THE LARGEST DIAMONDS IN EXISTENCE (ACTUAL SIZE).
Cullinan II., weight 309 3-16 carats; and Cullinan I., weight 516½ carats.

The story of how this was done is most interesting. The splitting took place in the presence of the three Asscher brothers, and of three representatives of King Edward. One of the brothers himself struck the blow that split the gem into its two chief parts, each of which is far larger than the largest diamond previously known. It was a breathless moment. What would happen when the mallet descended? The writer quotes Mr. Asscher as saying:

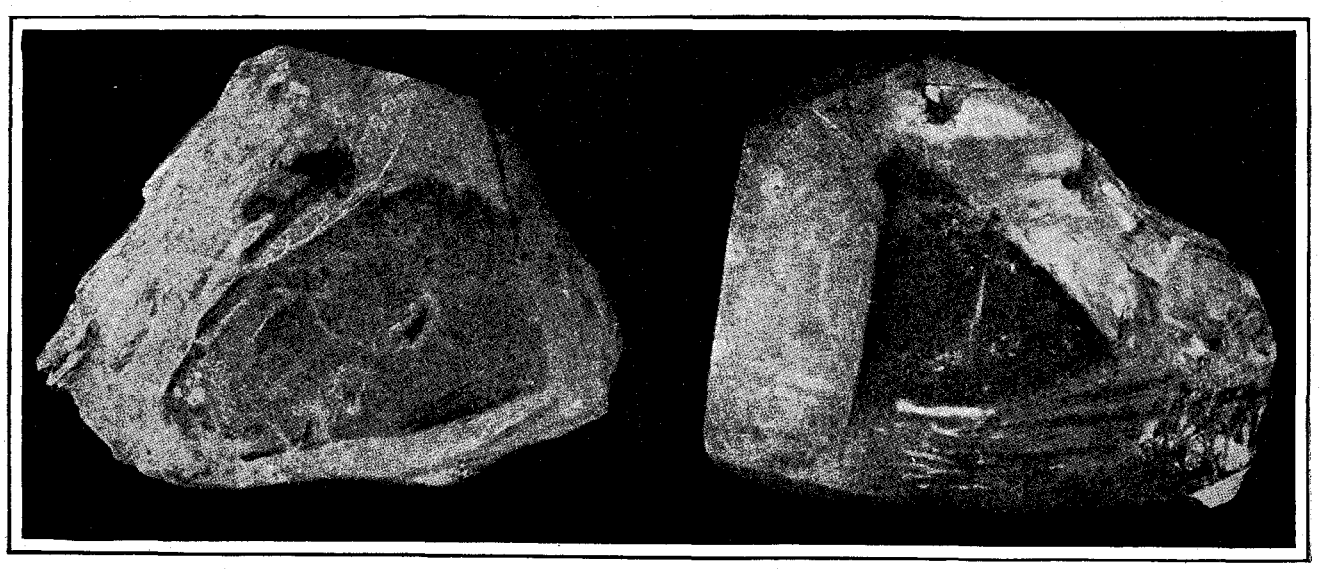
"Without the least hesitation I placed my knife on the notch [cut to mark the place of cleavage], I raised my mallet and I struck with force. A noise of breaking followed, but it was the knife that had broken, as sometimes happens. The silence of those around me was not disturbed; it even seemed to become deeper when, placing another knife in the notch, I struck again with all my strength, not daring to think of what might happen—perhaps the shattering of the stone into a thousand bits. This time a sound like breaking glass followed my stroke. As my left hand held the stone it hid from me the results of the operation, but the shouts of the spectators informed me that my blow had succeeded and that the Cullinan was split as we had planned. At this moment I became nervous, and I saw that the faces around me were pale; even the phlegmatic English betrayed their anxiety."

After this the work of cutting and polishing went on steadily. Cullinan I., the larger piece, which weighed 1,977 carats when split off, will be finished in time for Christmas, and weighs in its cut state 516½ carats. The smaller piece, Cullinan II., was finished in October last, and was cut down from 670 to 306 carats. The Grand Mogul, the largest diamond hitherto known, weighs 279, and the famous Koh-i-noor only 186.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS VEGETARIANISM A FALLACY?

IN the course of an attack on the vegetarian position in *The Lancet* (London, November 21) an editorial writer in that paper challenges one of the strongest arguments of that school—its assertion that peoples, especially in the Orient, who live exclusively on a vegetable diet are marvels of strength and endurance. This argument, the writer says, is practically the vegetarian's last refuge—all others having been demolished long ago. He says:

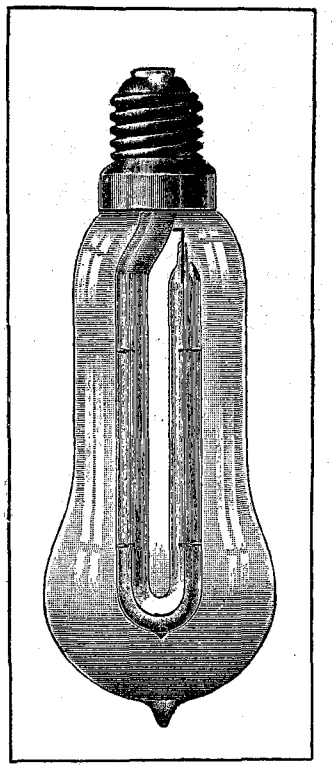
"It is well established, for example, that the individual who subsists upon an exclusively vegetable diet is far more susceptible to the attacks of disease than is the consumer of animal food. In short, the former's power of resistance to disease is decidedly weakened, for the reason that, after all, he is underfed, or in



THE FIRST CLEAVING OF THE GREAT CULLINAN DIAMOND.
The two stones that were the result of the first splitting—weight 1040½ and 1977½ carats (actual size).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

chemico-physiological terms, he fails to realize a sufficient intake of protein substance which makes for bodily energy, not to mention intellectual capacity. Every day as knowledge advances and powers to add to that knowledge are increased is the view strengthened that vegetarianism is a fallacy. The vegetarian school has pointed with triumph, in its own mind, to the Oriental peoples as examples of physical strength and endurance supported alone by a vegetarian diet. These examples in the light of an exceedingly interesting practical inquiry on the subject can no longer serve the arguments of the vegetarian advocate. We refer to a study of the problems of nutrition connected particularly with the well-being and physique of the teeming natives of Bengal in relation to their diet, which consists principally of rice. The investigation was undertaken by Capt. D. McCay, the professor of physiology at the Medical College, Calcutta, and . . . it is enough to say that the results fully justify the conclusions arrived at.



NEW CARBON-FILAMENT MERCURY-VAPOR LAMP.

"Any one, we are told, who has seen the ordinary Bengali coolie at work will not require much statistical evidence to convince him of the marked superiority of the European; men have often to be employed in India for work that women will do in England. Again, from an insurance point of view the life of the Bengali is very inferior to that of the European. In spite of the fact that the Bengali exists on a protein metabolism very close in amount to that stated by Chittenden to be sufficient, his powers of resistance to disease are impoverished owing to an unreplenished condition of the blood accompanying a low protein intake. Nor is the function of the kidneys the better for a low protein intake, for kidney disease is more common among natives than among Europeans. . . . . .

"From this it would appear that the human machine in health is able to eliminate more completely the toxic products elaborated from a generous diet of protein than from a diet overstocked with carbohydrate. At all events, in the latter case the resisting-power of the tissues to disease is decidedly lowered, so that diabetes, pneumonia, tuberculosis, spreading gangrene, and so forth are very prevalent among the Bengalis who subsist on a beggarly protein diet. It follows that vegetable food, unless consumed in large quantities, does not yield a sufficiency of protein, and therefore, in order to obtain this sufficiency, a quantity of carbohydrates has to be consumed simultaneously which places a strain upon the resources of the body ultimately leading to a reduced vitality which is favorable to microbial invasion and its results."

A NEW ELECTRIC LAMP.—A new electric lamp recently installed in Germany by Robert Hopfelt is described in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (New York, November 21). Says this paper:

"This lamp is claimed to combine the advantages of the carbon and mercury-vapor lamps, being insensitive to shock like the former and having the economy of the latter. The consumption of energy per candle-power is about sixty per cent. less than that of ordinary carbon-filament lamps. The construction of the lamp is as follows: A carbon filament is fused into a U-shaped glass tube, which contains a drop of mercury and an indifferent gas in order to transmit the heat of the filament to the mercury. The U-shaped tube is then fused into a bulb, so that the completed lamp has the appearance of an ordinary incandescent lamp. When the lamp is started the filament at first glows with a consumption of about three watts per candle-power, like an ordinary lamp. As soon as sufficient mercury has been vaporized the light intensity increases more than twofold, so that the lamp consumes about 1.5 to 1.6 watts per candle-power. It requires about five minutes for the light to reach its full intensity, but as the lamps give light from the moment that current is turned on, they may be used for all purposes. The lamps are made for all the usual tensions, and their life under normal conditions is from 600 to 1,000 hours. The light is a pure white and contains no disagreeable green or blue rays."

SCANT SLEEP FOR GROWING CHILDREN

"STEALING candy from a baby" is popularly cited as typically the meanest, as well as the easiest, of crimes. It is hardly more despicable, it would seem, than robbing children of the sleep that they need to make them normal, healthy men and women. The baby may get more candy; but sleep once regularly lost for any length of time can not be made up. Says *The Hospital* (London, November 21), discussing some recent revelations in its own city:

"Difficult and obscure as are many of the problems connected with that suspension of consciousness, complete or nearly complete, which we call sleep, there are certain points of personal experience on which most people are agreed. One is that the quantity of daily sleep necessary lessens with advancing age; another is that the brain requires longer rest to recover full vigor than does the mere physical mechanism of the body. Both these points have a strong bearing on the hygiene of the school child, some very important facts concerning whose sleep time were revealed to the Child-Study Society last week by Miss Alice Ravenhill. She finds, by returns as to the hours of sleep obtained by over six thousand children in public elementary schools, that on an average they miss some three hours a day of the sleep suitable and necessary for their ages. Such a state of things is bad enough, but the lecturer further pointed out that even the quality of that which is obtained is very often defective. Overcrowding, with its usual accessory, bad ventilation, is one of the factors which is in special need of remedy; another is noise, tho it is probable that most town-bred children are too accustomed to this to allow it to affect their sleep. Defective home discipline is also blamed for part of the evil, probably quite correctly. Premature employment, both before and after school-hours, is another all too common form of parental selfishness, which is having an important effect in the deterioration of the race. Only a few weeks ago some shocking cases of this were exposed in one of the western suburbs of London; children were compelled to start milk-distributing at 5:30 A.M., and even to go on duty again after the completion of their day's school-work."

TO STOP HURTFUL INVISIBLE RAYS.—The importance of considering the invisible radiations from light-sources is now acknowledged by lighting-experts, and probably in the near future a shade or globe will need to be something more than a mere diffuser or distributor of light. Says *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, December):

"A number of the newer electric lights are very rich in ultraviolet rays, and the effect of their protracted action upon the organs of vision is a matter of the greatest importance, and one which has been receiving careful attention at the hands of oculists and physiologists. Some German oculists have recently reported a number of cases of cataract which have been ascribed to the ultraviolet rays of artificial light.

"The discovery of a glass which, tho transparent to luminous rays, is practically impervious to ultraviolet rays is therefore extremely interesting and opportune. A glass having these properties has recently been made by Drs. Schanz and Stockhausen, of Dresden, Germany. While the question as to the injurious effects of ultraviolet light is still, in a measure, unsettled, there is no doubt as to their being at least useless, so far as vision goes, and the eye is too precious to take any chances with. If the ultraviolet rays can be practically extinguished by the simple expedient of putting a transparent glass over the light-source, it is scarcely less than foolhardy to subject the eyes to rays that may work irreparable injury."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CUMULATIVE HEREDITY

HEREDITY is nothing but racial memory—so said Prof. Francis Darwin in an address recently quoted in these columns. How this form of memory acts and what are its consequences, are strikingly illustrated by the history of a noted Danish family of gymnasts, narrated in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 24) by Messrs. A. Antheaume and C. Vurpas. The members of this family, men, women, and children, have been noted acrobats for over three hundred years, performing in all countries of Europe and before many crowned heads. They begin to learn their art in infancy and acquire it rapidly and with great skill. They also show great pride in the attainments of the family, and no member of it, no matter what his apparent physical limitations, would think of adopting another occupation. These physical and mental qualifications the writers believe to have been transmitted, without doubt, by heredity, and they think that the effect has been cumulative from generation to generation. We have room here only for the concluding paragraphs in which they present a *résumé* of their investigations. We read:

"To sum up, the old family of gymnasts whose story we have told presents a case of the hereditary transmission not only of special physiological disposition, but of a peculiar turn of mind, and of exceptional constitution and longevity. . . . . .

"When the new muscular associations demanded by gymnastics have been reproduced by exercise and education during several generations, each generation hands down to its successor greater and greater aptitudes, under the form, so to speak, of preestablished muscular associations; the result is that the young subject is able—naturally and almost without effort—to execute certain movements that are almost impossible for those who have not inherited this motor predisposition (as we may call it) and that they could not perform except after appropriate, serious, and prolonged training. Even with heredity, education is necessary, but it then requires no trouble, it is even pleasant, and it is quickly accomplished, the subject reaching perfection at once, without fatigue.

"It would seem that there is in this case an actual ancestral memory, to which it is sufficient to refer to revive immediately the acquisitions of one's forefathers. . . . We see here, properly speaking, a revival of motor conditions that have been slumbering in a latent state in the descendant and constitute in him a sort of reserve deposit from his ancestors. To manifest itself and assume its place, it needs only to be revealed, and this revelation is caused by the sight of acrobatic feats in others. . . . . .

"The same thing happens in the domain of ideas and images. Doubtless we apprehend less clearly the phenomena of the intellectual sphere than those whose direct translation into movement we can observe; but it is nevertheless possible to penetrate them by the light of what we know of psychomotor phenomena. . . . . .

"The individual is born with certain dispositions, certain tendencies, certain psychic associations, which are instincts, or the habits of previous generations handed down by heredity, existing prior to all observation and all education, and ready to enter into action. The mental aptitudes, once awakened, have only to be developed, and as their paths are prepared, they operate almost automatically, so that the subject works, understands, assimilates, almost without effort. . . . . .

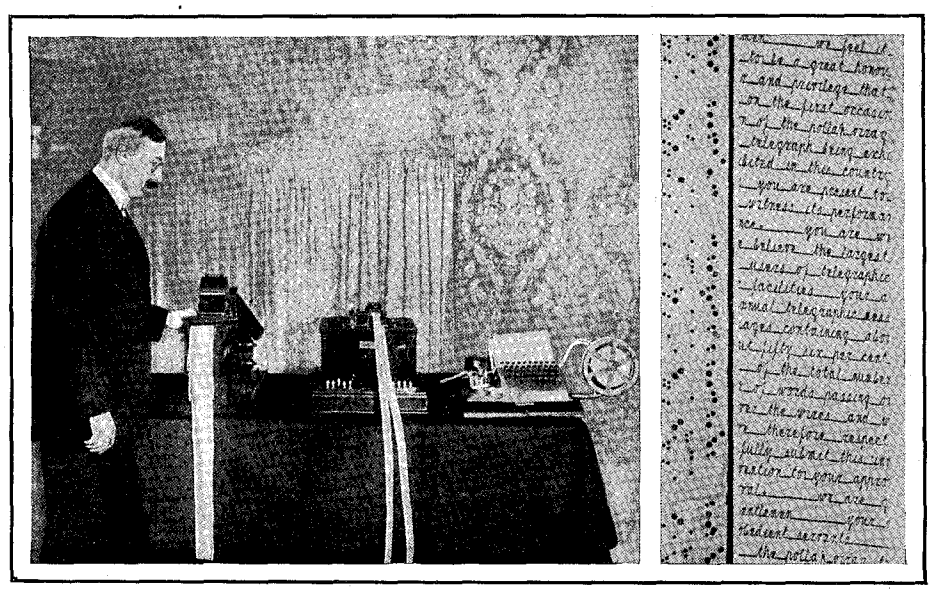
"But altho it is easy to demonstrate the hereditary transmission of special tendencies in such favorable subjects, because of the special nature of their aptitudes, owing to perfected selection, they constitute no exception to the general rule. We all inherit, just as they do, manifest mental dispositions. They may not be striking ones . . . but it is simply because the phenomenon is so general that it is commonplace and does not force itself on the observer.

"We shall not be wrong if we look in our present impressions for the recollection of sensations already experienced, of representations already seen in a former life; they have been lived through, in fact, by our ancestors. All our aptitudes, all our tendencies result from their accumulated efforts; it is they who, by the incessant repetition of the same acts, at the expense of unending toil, have made our tasks easier for us, and opened to us the path of progress."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW HIGH-SPEED TELEGRAPH

THE new Pollak-Virag system of rapid telegraphy, by which 45,000 words per hour have been actually sent, is thus described in the London *Graphic* (November 21):

"In telegraphy, next to certainty of communication, the most important thing is speed of telegraphing; and it is in this particular that for the present the advantage rests incomparably with wire-transmitted rather than with wireless messages. Mr. Antal Pollak, at the meeting which was held at the Royal Colonial Institute to further the alluring prospect of penny cablegrams, gave an exhibition of the Pollak-Virag system, of which he is part inventor, and which was once said to be capable of transmitting as many as 100,000 words an hour. That was the usual overestimate, tho in practise 45,000 words an hour have been sent between Berlin and Königsberg over a distance of nearly 500 miles. The great feature of the Pollak-Virag system is that the message when received writes itself in characters, which resemble those of handwriting. The message is sent on an ordinary Wheatstone transmitter, by first punching out a strip of paper with the perforations which represent the letters. This strip is then run through the transmitter, and its symbols are reproduced electrically at the other end of the line. Those who have seen an ordinary Wheatstone message know that at the receiving end of the line it is written in short and long dashes, which have to be interpreted. In the Pollak-Virag system the inventors place a telephone diaphragm at the receiving end, and this diaphragm is deflected both horizontally and vertically by the electric impulses received. Attached to the diaphragm is a small mirror, which moves as the diaphragm moves, and with the help of a ray of light reflected on it records the movements on a roll of photographic paper. It might thus record long strokes and short strokes, but by horizontal and vertical movement ingeniously imparted to the mirror these strokes are so combined as to form themselves into the semblance of stiff rectangular handwriting."



FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND WORDS AN HOUR: THE NEW POLLAK-VIRAG SYSTEM.

In the left-hand illustration, Mr. Antal Pollak, part inventor of the new Pollak-Virag system for rapid transmission of telegrams, is seen giving a demonstration at the Royal Colonial Institute. The right-hand illustration shows a piece of paper perforated with dots representing the message as transmitted, and part of the roll of photographic paper containing the written message finally received.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A DETECTIVE OF MEDIUMS

MR. HEREWARD CARRINGTON, who has the reputation of having "mastered more mediumistic tricks than any single individual in the world," declares: "I have yet to witness a single example of psychical phenomena that I could not explain, either as conscious or as unconscious fraud." This assertion is accompanied with the admission that he is a believer in the spiritistic theory, for he thinks "there is no other theory that will explain all the facts so comprehensively." It takes a specially trained detective to uncover the fraud of a clever medium, he says in an interview taken down by Mr. John R. Meader for *The Bohemian* (December). He must "study in the school of the conjurer, that every illusion of the professional performer may be an open secret to him." Mr. Carrington confesses that the nearest he ever came to being deceived was at Lily Dale, near Buffalo, N. Y., which settlement he investigated for the American Society of Psychical Research. At the séance in question there were only the medium, called "Miss Gray" in his report, her mother, and a young sister, a girl of thirteen. What happened was this:

"At the conclusion of the first experiment I will admit I was mystified, for the phenomena had been of a most surprizing character. The piano was played when no one, apparently, was touching it; voices shouted and sang through the horn, sometimes sounding very near the ceiling; at times the piano was played at the same moment that voices could be heard at another part of the room, and, once or twice, the piano, the voices, and the sound of footsteps on the floor were heard at the same time. Faint lights appeared and floated about the room, even when the piano was playing, so there was one fact of which I was convinced; if the phenomena were not the work of independent intelligences, the person producing them must be employing the whole body in working at so many different things simultaneously. As I could see both Mrs. Gray and the medium from where I sat, and could hear them talking at the same moment when the voices emerged through the horn, they were excluded from suspicion. Only the little girl remained to be accounted for, and it seemed almost impossible that she should have been performing all these wonders unassisted. She seemed indeed beyond suspicion."

Yet we are told that she was the one who was deceiving not only the detective, but her mother and sister; and had been doing so for a long time unsuspected. At the next sitting she was found out—moving about in stocking feet, standing on a chair and speaking through a horn to make her voice sound more distant, again playing the piano with one hand and with the other holding the trumpet sufficiently elevated to produce the desired effect, while with one foot she drummed upon the floor.

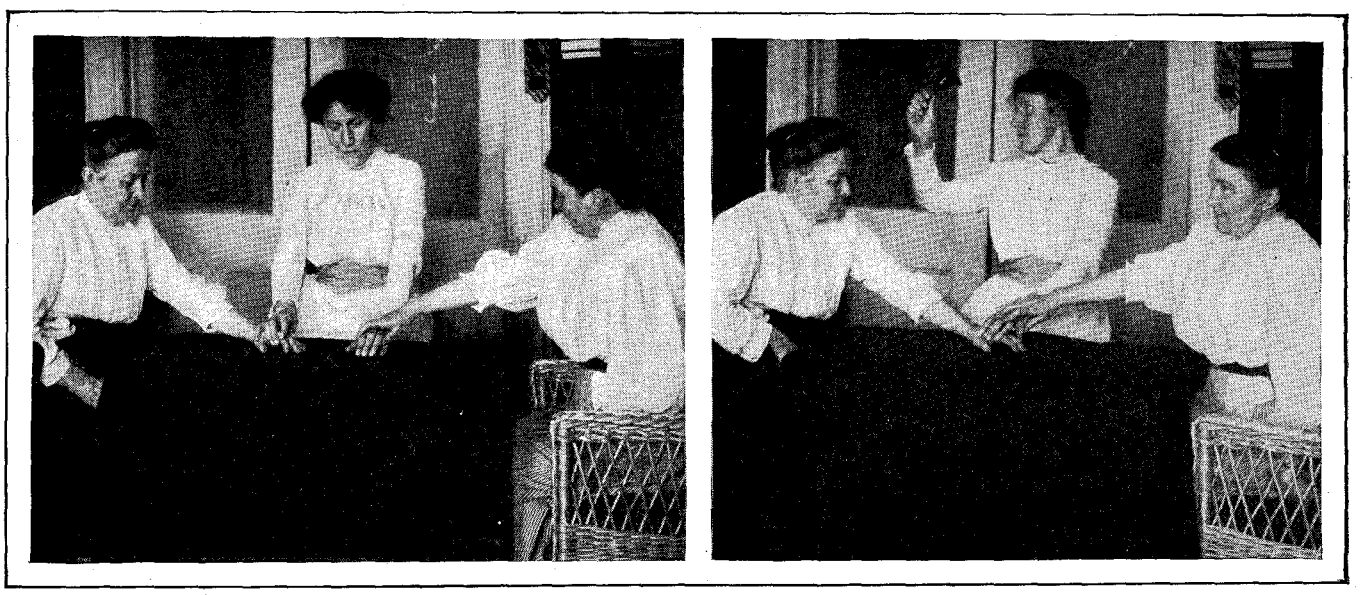
Table-tipping and slate-writing are exhibitions of "psychic force" that are always watched with interest, says the writer, and there are scores of means by which these results may be obtained fraudulently. We read:

"In fact, apparatus manufactured for this express purpose may be procured from the established dealers in such articles, for the old-fashioned method of lifting the table with hand or knee is now classed as far too primitive a trick to be worked effectively. Instead, when the table is either very small or very light, the medium uses a little rubber 'sucker,' but when it is a large or heavy table that is to be levitated the services of an accomplice are usually employed.

"Thus, as one example of these methods, both the medium and his assistant wear a stout leather band strapped to their wrists, under the cuffs. Attached to this is an iron rod which extends about an inch beyond the leather band. To lift the table, therefore, it is only necessary that the projecting portion of the piece of iron should be slipt beneath it, for in this position a vise-like grip can be obtained that will permit of the table being moved in all directions without the slightest danger of detection by ordinary inspection.

"Still another method that Mr. Carrington describes requires that both the medium and his accomplice shall be supplied with a stout leather strap. In this case the strap goes round the neck under the clothing, and attached to the lower end is a strong hook, which can be brought into requisition as needed. When the lights have been extinguished the two operators slip the hook from its place of concealment, attach it to the under side of the table, and when they straighten, or stand up, even the heaviest piece of furniture can be levitated with comparatively little difficulty.

"'Some of the most astounding results are produced by slate-writing mediums,' Mr. Carrington said, 'for nearly all their methods are so clever that it is most unusual for their tricks to be detected. At the same time I have witnessed no performance of this character that was not absolutely fraudulent. Thus, in my sitting with A. Normann, the well-known Western medium, I distinctly saw him drop the two slates—with the envelop containing my questions—upon his knees, and at the same moment he passed a duplicate pair of slates for me to hold. When I grasped the dummy slates, the medium, with his disengaged hand, worked off the rubber band that fastened the original slates, opened the envelop, read my questions, wrote the answers, replaced the envelop, and refastened



Photograph by Vander Weyde.

THE START.

The sitters believe they are holding the medium securely, so the noise that follows must seem to them to be of spirit origin.

THE FINISH.

The medium on some excuse has released one of her hands and the sitters easily believe that the same positions have been resumed. But the picture shows who makes the "spirit noise."

HOW SPIRIT NOISES ARE MADE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the slates. Apparently he must have taken me for an 'easy mark,' for the work of substitution was so clumsily done that there was no difficulty in detecting it. Moreover, to make the fraud even more self-evident, in refastening the slates he forgot to replace the bit of slate-pencil, so that we had the surprizing phenomena of writing appearing upon the slates without any pencil with which it could have been done.'"

Spirit photography and materialization are the mediumistic phenomena that "take" the best. About such the following account is given:

"To sit in the dark and see the more or less luminous form of the spirit materialized before you, apparently through the very center of the floor, is a form of mental dissipation to which one soon becomes addicted, and, in fact, when the sitter is a little inclined to be overcredulous, there are no tricks that can be made more convincing when worked by a clever medium.

"In such materializations, of course, the spirits are produced in one of two ways: either they are played by the medium himself or they are confederates who have been admitted to the cabinet, generally through trap-doors that have been artistically concealed in the walls, the ceiling, or the floor. Sometimes the medium plays each rôle himself, dressing quite carefully for each character enacted and, if he has a good supply of masks and can change his voice cleverly, the illusion is extremely effective. To make the deception even more perfect, however, luminous forms may be purchased at comparatively small cost, and these, when properly blown up, are productive of results that are quite worth all the outlay in trouble and expense."

A CHURCH PROGRAM TO WIN LABOR

THE obligation of the churches to "supply the spiritual motive and standards" for all movements that aim to bring about the real brotherhood of man was emphasized at the recent meeting of the Federal Council at Philadelphia. Dr. Frank Mason North, chairman of the "Committee on Church and Modern Industry," brought forward a striking series of recommendations that were unanimously adopted. They urge that "the study of existing conditions in the industrial world, their origin and outcome," be more definitely enforced in theological seminaries, schools, and colleges, through "courses in economics, sociology, and the social teachings of Jesus, supplemented, wherever possible, by investigation of concrete social facts." They further suggest the formation of study-classes and reading-courses on social questions among church-members. They recommend both pastors and lay members to fraternize with workingmen, to invite public discussion of their problems, and to advocate their cause when just. Especially is it urged upon all church-members, who are "involved in the practical problems of industry," to "accept their unparalleled opportunity for serving the cause of Christ and humanity by acting, in his spirit, as mediators between opposing forces."

A notable move in advance is made in the recommendation that the Church "modify its own equipment and procedure in the interest of more democratic administration and larger social activity." Further:

"That more generally in its buildings provisions be made for the service of the community as well as for the public worship of God;

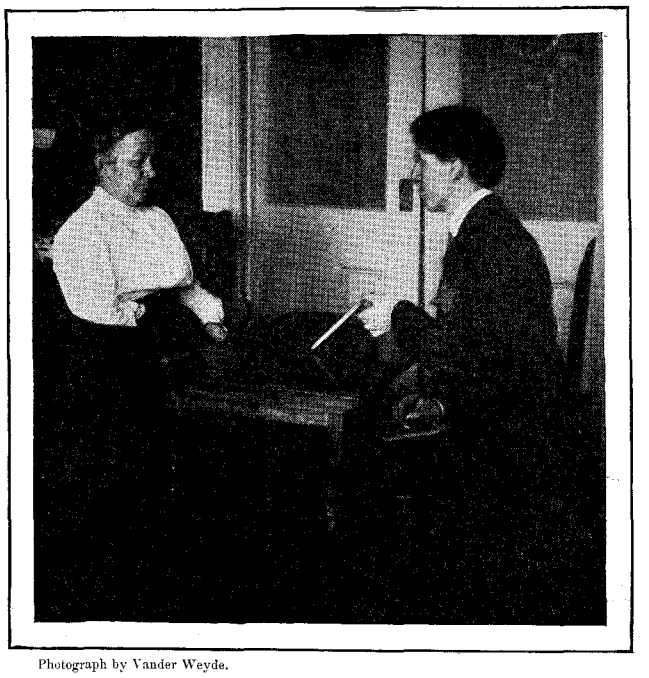
"That in its councils of direction workingmen be welcomed and the wisdom of the poor be more freely recognized;

"That in its assemblies artificial distinctions be rebuked and removed;

"That in its financial management the commercial method, if it exist, be replaced by the principles of the Gospel as set forth in the Epistle of James, to the end that the workers and the poor, vastly in the majority in the United States, may ever find the Church as homelike as the union hall, more attractive than the saloon, more tolerant of their aspirations than the political club, more significant of the best which in heart and life they seek than any other organization or institution which claims to open to them opportunity or ventures to offer them incentives to the better life."

Provision is made for a definite program which shall be initiated and carried out by the executive committee of the Federal Council. Thus:

"To organize under such plan as it may in its discretion find expedient, a commission on the church and social service, representative of the churches allied in this council, and of the various industrial interests, said commission to cooperate with similar church organizations already in operation, to study social conditions and ascertain the essential facts, to act for the council, under such restrictions as the executive committee, to which it shall from time



Photograph by Vander Weyde.

SPIRIT-WRITING.

The medium shows the slate to the sitter to prove that it is entirely clean. Meantime he writes on another slate concealed by the table.

to time report, may determine, and in general, to afford by its action and utterance an expression of the purpose of the churches of Christ in the United States, to recognize the import of present social movements and industrial conditions, and to cooperate in all practicable ways to promote in the churches the development of the spirit and practise of social service, and especially to secure a better understanding and a more natural relationship between workingmen and the Church."

The recommendations of this committee are based upon the following profession of faith:

"We deem it the duty of all Christian people to concern themselves directly with certain practical industrial problems. To us it seems that the churches must stand—

"For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life.

"For the right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance, a right ever to be wisely and strongly safeguarded against encroachments of every kind. For the right of workers to some protection against the hardships often resulting from the swift crises of industrial change.

"For the principle of conciliation and arbitratio in industrial dissensions.

"For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational disease, injuries, and mortality.

"For the abolition of child labor.

"For such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.

"For the suppression of the 'sweating system.'

"For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.

"For a release from employment one day in seven.

"For a living wage as a minimum in every industry, and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.

"For the most equitable division of the products of industry that can ultimately be devised. For suitable provision for the old

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

age of the workers and for those incapacitated by injury. For the abatement of poverty.

"To the toilers of America and to those who by organized effort are seeking to lift the crushing burdens of the poor, and to reduce the hardships and uphold the dignity of labor, this council sends the greeting of human brotherhood and the pledge of sympathy and of help in a cause which belongs to all who follow Christ."

MORE CHURCHGOING NEEDED IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO is charged with being a non-churchgoing community; and the large number of citizens who are inclined to boast of this fact are accused of creating an atmosphere that made possible the recent shooting of Assistant District Attorney Heney. An editorial writer in *The Pacific Churchman* (San Francisco) inveighs against "the reckless optimism, the careless moral indifference of a community that create an atmosphere in which such things are possible." The "dilatoriness, the scandalous delays," that have marked the trials connected with the graft prosecutions could be possible, it is asserted, only "in a community or in a nation which has become almost lawless in its lack of respect for the administration of the law. It is a lawlessness resting on indifference, and on a blind faith or superstition that the country is so big and great that it can not come to any serious harm or calamity." The writer reveals what to him is the source of this criminal carelessness in these words:

"It is the characteristic of a vast mass, if not majority, of San-Francisco men not to go to church; that is, to absent themselves from places where worship and obedience are taught. Consequently these men who do not go to church have forgotten how to worship, and with this also have forgotten the art of obedience, which means the art of self-control. San-Francisco men rather glory in the fact that they do not go to church—that they avoid the pretense of a worship they do not wish to render. They glory in that they are not hypocrites. But this perfectly frank neglect of worship has created an atmosphere of moral lawlessness that has made possible this attempted tragedy.

"We are not of those who think our city worse than any other city. But we are living here. We have to face the problems of this city for which in so many ways we have a just pride. The connection between this worshipless life and this shooting seems to our mind very clear. We preach no new doctrine. We only say to the men of San Francisco that the worship of God in his holy temples creates a civic character such as would render impossible such crimes as this and such travesties of justice as we are constantly seeing."

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENEY,
Leaving the hospital in San Francisco.

SPIRITUAL HEALING IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—The Catholic Church has always had an equivalent of the Emmanuel movement, declares Rev. Thomas E. Sherman, son of Gen. William T. Sherman. In *The Catholic Universe* (Cleveland) we read:

"There is nothing new to Catholics in the Emmanuel movement, for our Church has had, and used, the same method of healing through the mind for hundreds of years. Our confessional takes the place of suggestion. Ever since I was seven years old I have relieved my body of mental troubles by confession. The great interest with which the people are receiving the Emmanuel movement shows the desire of the American people for a more adequate religion, one which touches the whole mind and body.

"In interviews that I have had with several superintendents of insane asylums they tell me that there are many patients in them as the result of a study of Christian Science. The doctrine would have one not believe in his senses, and teaches that nothing is real. The Emmanuel movement is the antithesis of the Christian-Science teachings, in that it teaches people that pain is real, and that evil is real, but it teaches that these pains are brought on by a wrong state of mind. For years and years the Catholic Church has used suggestion to ease the mind and mental troubles of our church-members.

"Like the teachers and sponsors of the Emmanuel movement the priest cooperates with medical men. Many times I have had a doctor say to me: 'Father, this is a case for you, and not for me.' Again, where there is any organic trouble, the priest does not try to cure, but to ease the mind of the one suffering, thus lessening the trouble and eliminating the mental anxiety."

ENGLISH BAN ON SUNDAY THEATERS

KING EDWARD has issued an edict forbidding public entertainments in a theater or music-hall on Sundays, Christmas day, or Good Friday, "unless under very exceptional circumstances." The King of England thus perpetuates a medieval privilege still adhering to the crown and exercised through the office of the Lord Chamberlain—a post that has been more or less under fire in recent years. The writer for the New York *Tribune*, who signs herself "Marquise de Fontenoy," gives these reasons for the King's action:

"King Edward has been led to issue this edict with regard to Sunday performances by the growth and deterioration of these Sabbath entertainments. As in this country, they commenced with concerts of sacred music. Then followed cinematograph displays of Biblical subjects. The latter, as well as the sacred music, have long given way to much more frivolous and more worldly features; and whereas twenty or thirty years ago all theaters and music-halls throughout Great Britain were shut on Sundays, to-day they are nearly all open and doing a rushing business, the houses being often rented on Sundays for so-called private entertainments of a class which would not pass muster with the mass of the general public on a week-day.

"Prompted, it is said, by Queen Alexandra, who is a very religious woman indeed, and urged by the leading ecclesiastics, not only of the Church of England but of other denominations, the King has now turned to good account the survival of medieval despotism which excited so much criticism at the time when it was invoked by subordinate officials of the Lord Chamberlain's department to prevent the performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera, 'The Mikado,' during the state visit to England of several members of the Japanese imperial family a couple of years ago. The step taken by the King is meeting with the warm approval of the vast mass of the population in England, where it is construed as furnishing another striking illustration of the intimacy of his constant touch with public sentiment. The latter, as in all English-speaking countries, is ever in favor of a respect for Sunday, and so keenly alive is the King to this that, altho passionately devoted to racing, he has never in his life been present at the Paris Grand Prix, which is always run on a Sunday, and which is the greatest of races on the Continent of Europe, being equivalent to the English Derby."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SUPERIORITY OF IRISH BULLS

A COLLECTION of English bulls serves the purpose, principally, of proving the superiority of the Irish breed. So thinks a writer in the New York *Sun* who surveys a batch recently hunted down through the contemporary press by *John Bull* (London). Had the collector's researches led him among recent books he might have found for his purpose this gem in Hall Caine's Autobiography. Mr. Caine is speaking of a night ride he took in a railway carriage from Cumberland to London with Dante Rossetti, when, tortured by weakness and insomnia, the "great and unhappy man in his mood of most vehement sorrow and self-reproach uncovered his naked soul."

"The comparatively modern addition of 'Irish' as a fixt epithet to the very old word 'bull' is due, of course, to a general recognition of the excellence of the Irish breed," we read, "just as the French now call all hams 'jambons d'York.'" Irish bulls are not more numerous, it is explained, but better. The reason of their "remarkable virtue," a fact often overlooked, is, this writer affirms, that "Irish bulls do not, like many others, result from stupidity." "It has been usual to try to explain them by something in itself good, 'the gift of the gab,' Irish eloquence being supposed to pour the ideas out so rapidly that they get mixt up." Hurried utterance, it is asserted, would indeed explain a large number of English and French bulls, but not a single genuine Irish specimen." Proof of this is attempted by the following:

"To begin with modern English examples, taken from the last two weeks' crop, in *John Bull:*

"The supplies of fallen fruit have been so large that much of it has hardly paid for the picking.—*London Daily Chronicle.*

"The witness identified the body as that of the deceased.—*Western Mail.*

"Many aver that the weather was the roughest ever experienced in crossing, but that can hardly be the case as the weather has occasionally prevented crossing altogether.—*Western Independent.*

"The odds at the start were even on Barry.—*London Daily Mail.*

"In one year Mr. Horace Brinsmead took the featherweight, middleweight, and heavyweight championships in the National Rifle Association.—*Lloyd's Weekly.*

"Fielden's sausages. Made for nearly forty years. Now ready.—*Accrington Observer.*

"Some older English instances, set beside these, will not be found essentially dissimilar. Milton gives the collocation, 'universal particular,' as a typical bull. A writer in 1640: 'Dumbe speaker—that's a bull! I would I had seen thee rore!' 'That's a bull, too, as clever as you are.' Pope in his 'Essay on Criticism' said about wit, 'When wanted, scorn'd.' Dennis asked, 'How can that be scorned which is not?' and Pope meekly confest himself guilty of that which the English call a bull.'

"To proceed to the French. The dramatist Scribe, much reputed for his bullish aptitudes, wrote these:

D'avoir pu le tuer vivant
Je me glorifirai sans cesse.

Un vieux soldat sait souffirir et se taire
Sans murmurer.

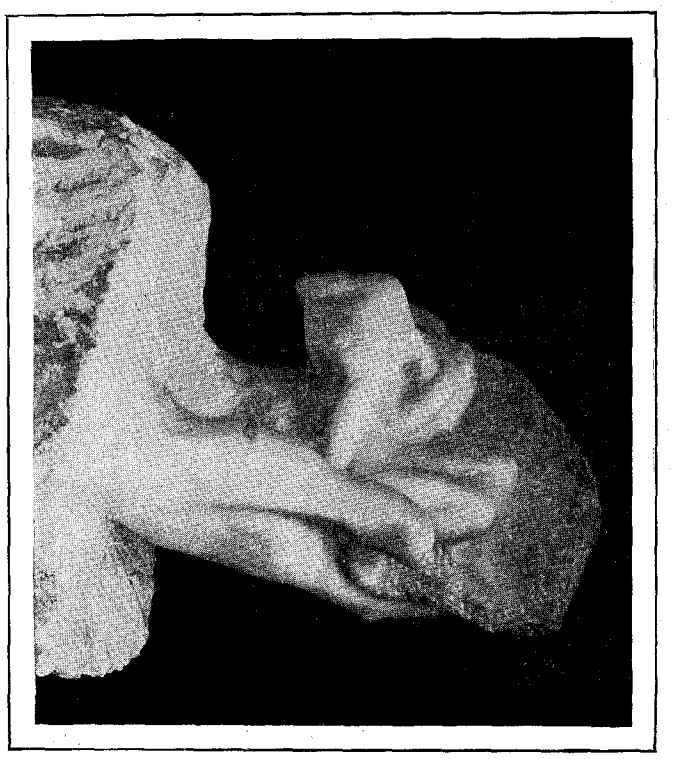
"One of his heroes asks for 'a table, pen, paper, ink, and everything else necessary for writing.'

"The novelist Vicomte Ponson du Terrail made bulls so continually that young journalists got a living by wading through the instalments of his numerous serials and picking them up. The Vicomte was not checked by these exposures. He still went on making his hero 'stride up and down the garden reading a letter with his hands clasped behind his back,' 'never for an instant unclenching his teeth or ceasing to drink,' and so on."

All these examples, asserts the writer, have a weak negative quality. "They are due to lack of deliberation or care, to lack of clear thinking, to lack of proper punctuation. Not one has any positive, virile flavor." Turning to the Irish, he says:

"But now look at the Irish kind—at that typical comment, for instance, on the disputed date of St. Patrick's birthday: 'He couldn't have had two birthdays unless he was twins.'

"It needs something far beyond hasty speech to explain this. The most bullish Englishman or Frenchman would certainly have stopt half way in the sentence after laying down the limits of the possible, 'he couldn't have had two birthdays.' The Irishman was no such 'piker.' He recognized the limits, but with marvelous imaginative nerve and conceptive vitality rose at the obstacle



From The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

THE HAND OF GOD.

From a statue by Auguste Rodin.

This picture of the French sculptor's work has been printed by various journals with the hand sometimes reaching up vertically, at others stretching forth laterally. The latter seems to give in a graphic representation the better idea of the work.

and actually tried to spring over it with the forlorn but surely inspired 'unless he was twins.' He failed of course; the point is that he could make the attempt. Exactly the same qualities appear in another typical Irish bull, Sir Boyle Roche's 'I couldn't have been in two places at once, barrin' I was a bird.' What worlds away from the mere negative oversights of the French and English!"

AMERICA'S NEW RODIN—The Metropolitan Museum of Art is congratulated by the London *Daily News* on the recent acquisition of a new Rodin. It is called "The Hand of God," and was presented to the Museum by one of the trustees, Mr. Edward D. Adams. A small version in bronze, it is said, has been bought by the French Government, and a larger version in marble belongs to a private collector in Paris. Says the writer in *The Daily News:*

"'La Main de Dieu,' done in 1900, was first exhibited in this country at the fifth show of the International Society, in 1905. To paint or model a hand as a fragment of a figure, divorced from the authority of gesture, and, too, so that it shall suggest omnipotence, suggest the creative impulse, is, perhaps, impossible. Rodin in this group modeled, probably from his own hand, a huge hand rising from a rough-hewn block of marble, typical, maybe, of chaos. It is wrought subtly, strenuously, with almost the science of an anatomist, the knowledge of a physiologist. From the amorphous mass of clay held by the hand there emerge two exquisitely flexible figures, that of the man protecting, that of the woman embracing."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A NOVELISTIC VAUDEVILLE

A "VAUDEVILLE" novel where twelve authors come forward with their "turns" sets a reviewer wondering how the *personnel* of the program was made up. The novel in question is called "The Whole Family," and this joint performance was the subject of a guessing-contest, tho it has not been observed in public print that, while the novel was running serially in *Harper's Bazar*, much excitement was roused over guessing the writers. Mrs. Atherton, it will be recalled from an article previously quoted, declared she could distinguish no difference in style between the first half-dozen or so chapters, and so declined to enter the list of contributors. The story reads as if each writer were trying to put up a game on the next one, and one writer goes so far as to repudiate the previous chapter entirely, while Dr. VanDyke, who writes the concluding section, makes some sarcastic remarks about the work of the rest. The effect of all this discord on the success of the story, as a story, may be imagined. "Did all of the participants come willingly into the game, or were certain of them under some strange compulsion?" asks a writer in the New York *Evening Post*. He goes on to speculate as to whether Mr. Howells "simply set the ball rolling offhand or whether there was some sort of understanding as to what the general situation should be." He "fancies" Mr. Henry James was "hypnotically persuaded to take his place in a circle between facetious Mr. Bangs and soulful Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, and caused to produce an excellent parody of himself, as if in spite of himself." This composite novel—a repetition of the similar effort tried a generation ago under the title "The Fate of Fenella"—is here called "sufficiently amusing," and "as occasional in its nature as a parlor charade." This further account of the story is added:

"Mr. Howells leads off with a chapter so good that one fancies a superior 'Kentons' might have developed if it had been for him to write the rest. The family is a representative 'best family' of a Middle Western town. The father is a successful manufacturer, a self-made man, but (in Mr. Howells's hands) a person of intelligence and humor. After his kind, he is domestically inert and helpless in the hands of his women-folk, a puzzled tho benignant spectator of their ways, individual and social. The mother is a person of dignity, locally supreme, neither intellectual nor a fool, unless in her easy-going subjection to her children. The rest of the group are: a resident grandmother, a transient old-maid aunt, married son and daughter with their respective spouses, a girl just out of college (coeducational), a schoolgirl, an urchin, and a friend of the family. The precipitating event is the engagement of the 'co-ed' and a young professor of her college. And so out passes Mr. Howells in the middle of a sentence, with a mild glance of wonder at the gay figure which brushes by him and gains the middle of the stage. This is Miss Wilkins, who has conceived the old-maid aunt as a belated siren, and so plays her. And so in turn enter the rest, each with his monolog, ready and willing to expound or confound that slow course of events which ends with the linking of the girl with a mate whimsically provided at the eleventh chapter by Miss Brown, in the face of all suitors theretofore proposed. It is pure vaudeville, but many of the 'turns' are characteristic and amusing; none more so than that of Mr. James, who holds the stage (if not the house) twice as long as most of the others, and, as he would say, gets beautifully nowhere."

From the "Nuova Antologia."

HOWLING DERVISHES.

From a painting by Fausto Zonaro.

This picture, says a critic, betrays the whole pathological state of the dervishes' mind, which is seized with an access of fiercest frenzy.

HOW AN ITALIAN SEES THE TURKS

THE information that has recently been filling the columns of the press concerning Turkish affairs has been almost exclusively restricted to political interests. But other things are going on in the Ottoman Empire. How varied the life there, how intense, how colorful, how picturesque—of this one is reminded by glancing at certain artistic representations of that life achieved by the brush of an Italian painter whose genius, now entirely dedicated to celebrating the golden, glowing East, has of late years been gaining more and more recognition. Fausto Zonaro is in fact himself a subject of comment in the Roman *Nuova Antologia*, where his friend, Signora Daniclicamozzi, wife of an Italian member of parliament, sets down some facts of his career, her article being accompanied by several reproductions of Fausto Zonaro's Eastern pictures. Likewise, in a recent issue of the *Rivista d'Italia* (Rome) is emphasized the significance of this painter's best work plainly enough. We read:

"Fausto Zonaro has described all of the East, in its history, in the splendor of its imposing majesty, in the strangeness of its streets, in the peculiarities of its popular customs, in the fury of its religious fanaticism, in the power of its army. . . . In decaying Byzantium the Italian painter has preserved on canvas for the admiration of posterity lively chronicles and living, faithful documents relating to a singular atmosphere, characteristic scenes among a people that is changing, visions of a society that is being transformed in its nature and expression by the irresistible on-march of civilization."

Zonaro, said the Paris *Figaro Illustré* not long ago, "has done for Stamboul what Gérôme did for Cairo, Ziem for Venice, Dinet for Algeria, and Romberg for Morocco." Furthermore:

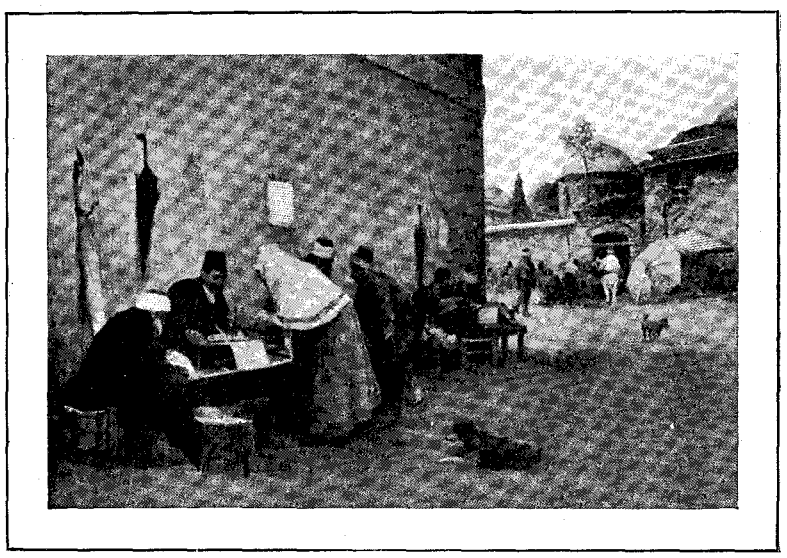
"His work is a wonderful poem of light, where every picture chants the song of the sun in rimes of color and flashing rays fulgurant with dazzling brilliancy. . . . He would seem to be the owner of 'sun color,' the color which an ingenuous pasha one day asked Zonaro to show him on his palette. . . . No one understands better than he the intensity of light and of darkness. He penetrates into the soul of the sunbeams and the soul of the shadows. Before his canvases one realizes how intimate and frequent must have been his association with his subjects. . . . When interpreting these Eastern figures to our ignorant eyes and spirits (so disinclined to believe their veracity, from our unfamiliarity with them), he compels us to accept, to acknowledge them, to consider them as not merely possible but actual, and, as more than realistic, real."

According to the same authority, "what with canvases, pastels, water-colors, studies, sketches, Zonaro in fifteen years produced with his brush over a thousand pieces, all depicting Oriental life." Some of his principal works are named "Howling Dervishes," "Odalisk," "Circassian," "The Attack," "The Feast of Bairam," and "Turkish Bath." His pictures have been seen at public exhibitions in Constantinople, Barcelona, London, Paris, and all over Italy. King Victor Emmanuel and the Queen of Greece have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bought paintings by his hand. Abdul Hamid bestowed the Medjidie order upon him, and appointed him painter to the Sultan, and Zonaro found himself appreciated and honored in the land whose pictorial history he was supremely qualified to render. An important and enlightening tribute to Zonaro's transcendent capacities as a recorder of Turkish life and character is the following from the *Rivista d'Italia*:

"Neither the pen nor the spoken word can reproduce the workings of human psychology. But the painter can show them in their external manifestations as they appear in the play of face. Hence it seems to me that the pictorial art has greater power, the genius of the painter greater penetration. . . . Who will ever give more telling description of external mimetic expression than Michelangelo, of suave mystery than Giambellino, Ghirlandaio, and Raffael, with their madonnas, of the quality of sadness than Dürer? Thus do I come to consider some of Fausto Zonaro's paintings as symbolic records of psychology. Especially of this order are those in which, to complete his epic of the Orient, he has depicted that most characteristic Turkish emotion, so very strange to us, of religious frenzy. . . . A canvas that I should call a psychological record was displayed at the exhibition of Milan, where it was immensely admired. It bore the name of the sect that inspired its conception, 'Howling Dervishes.' These are the dervishes, who, before a lot of spectators, paying to see them as they would pay to see a drama, give vent to extravagant abnormalities of conduct. In a brilliantly lighted hall, adorned with sacred inscriptions, the dervishes, clad in reddish garb, with white turbans on their heads, howl, dance, laugh, go through all sorts of contortions, throw themselves full length on the ground, and rend their clothes until they collapse, panting, sweating, utterly exhausted. This painter has caught them in all their various attitudes. In the 'Howling Dervishes,' the rapt countenances, bearing every mark of exaltation, betray the whole pathological state of those minds, seized with an access of the fiercest frenzy."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



PUBLIC LETTER-WRITERS.
From the brush of Fausto Zonaro.
One of his striking representations of Eastern life, where a domestic practise is turned into a public function.

TO RECONSTRUCT POE'S REPUTATION

A WRITER who looks upon this as "an age of grown-up judgments" reminds us that it is a good time to dispel "the nebular Poe." If such a consummation may not be hoped for, he thinks that at least there is furnished "a good occasion for the world to cease confounding his magnificent fame with petty inquisitions and rhetorical defenses." Hitherto the fame of Poe, it is pointed out, seemed necessarily associated with vague whisperings of "suppressed matters," but Mr. John Macy, writing in *The Atlantic Monthly* (December), presents "the real Poe" as "a simple, intelligible, and if one may dare say it, a rather insignificant man." Unfortunately for the man, whose life outside his work was uneventful and was only colored by infrequent lapses caused by alcohol, there has been at work on his fame "the craving for story" about him, with the consequent answering supply. How it has come about Mr. Macy thus states:

"The raw materials were made in America and shipped to France for psychological manufacture. The resulting figure is an irresponsible genius scribbling immortality under vinous inspiration, or turning neuropsychopathic crimes. Before paranoia was discovered as a source of genius, wine received all the credit. But Poe could not write a line except when his head was clear and he was at the antipodes of hilarity. The warmth of Bohemia, boulevard mirth, however stimulating to the other mad bards of New York and Philadelphia, never fetched a song from him. He was a solemn, unconvivial, humorless man, who took no joy in his cups. If on occasion he found companions in riot, they were not café poets. Once, when the bottle was passing, and there were other poets present, he so far forgot himself as to say that he had written one poem that would live ('The Raven'), but this expression of pride does not seem unduly bacchanalian. One could wish that the delights of stein-on-the-table friendship had been his. He needed friends and the happier sort of relaxation. But what record is there of the New-York wits and journalists visiting Fordham of an evening to indulge in book-talk and amicable liquor? The chaste dinners of the Saturday Club in Boston were ruddy festivals of mutual admiration beside anything that Poe knew.

"The unromantic fact is that alcohol made Poe sick and he got no consolation from it. But before this fact was widely understood, long before there was talk of neuropyschology and hydrocephalus, when even starvation was not clearly reckoned with, it was known in America that Poe drank. This fact became involved with a tradition which has descended in direct line from Elizabethan puritanism to nineteenth-century America. According to this tradition, poets who do nothing but write poetry are frivolous persons inclined to frequent taverns. The New-England poets, to be sure, were not revelers, but they were moral teachers as well as poets. The American, knowing them, saw Poe in contrast, as the Englishwoman in the theater contrasted the ruin of Cleopatra with 'the 'ome life of our own dear Queen.' And Poe, always unfortunate, offers a confirmatory half-fact by beginning to die in a gutter in Baltimore—a fact about which Holmes, the physician, can make a not unkindly joke. Besides, what can be expected of a poet who is said to have influenced French poets? We know what the French poets are, because they also wrote novels—or somebody with about the same name wrote them. Alas for Poe that, in addition to his other offenses against respectability, he should have got a French reputation and become, not only a son of Marlowe, but a son of Villon and brother of Verlaine."

Poe lived, worked, and died in such intellectual solitude, Mr. Macy continues, "that Griswold could write immediately after his death that he left few friends." Tho at the height of his career in New York, "between the appearance of 'The Raven' and the time when poverty and illness claimed him irrevocably," he appears as a lion in gatherings of the literati, yet it is asserted that "among them his only affectionate friends were two or three women." Uneventful and meager as his life was, "there has been built up an apocryphal character, the center of controversies kept awhirl by as strange a combination of prejudices and non-literary interest as ever vexed an author's reputation." We read:

"Some of the controversies he made himself and bequeathed to posterity, for he was a child of Hagar. But the rest have been imposed on him by a world that loves art for talk's sake. Since he was a Virginian by adoption and in feeling, he has been tossed about in a belated sectionalism. Southerners have scented a conspiracy in New England to deprive him of his dues, even to keep him out of the Hall of Fame because he was not a Northerner. Englishmen and Frenchmen, far from the documents, have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

redeemed his reputation from the neglect and miscomprehension of the savage nation where he had the misfortune to be born. Only last year Mrs. Weiss's 'Home Life of Poe' threatened to become an international issue. It was to certain British admirers of Poe he banal and slanderous voice of America against the greatest of American writers. As has been said, the very newest fashion in biography, the pathological, makes Poe a star case and further confuses the facts. Echoes of neuropathological criticism find their way to American Sunday papers which serve Poe up as a neurotic, with melancholy portraits and ravens spreading tenebrous wings above the columns of type.

"If Poe's spirit has not forgotten that in its earthly progress it perpetrated hoaxes, courted Byronic fame, advertised itself as an infant prodigy, made up adventures in Greece and France which its earthly tenement did not experience, took sardonic delight in mystifying the public, it must see a kind of grim justice in the game the world is playing with its reputation. Nevertheless, it is unfitting that a man who did little worth remembering but write books, who lived in bleak alleys and dull places, should be haled up and down the main streets of gossip; that a poet who was, as one of his critics says, all head like a cherub, should have volumes written about his physical habits."

FOREIGN FICTION READ IN CHINA

ONE of the noteworthy features of the spread of Western ideas in China is the interest there manifested for translated novels of European origin. Most of these romances are rendered from British authors, since few Chinese scholars possess a good knowledge of any foreign tongue but English. Some phases of this literary invasion of China were noticed in our issue for November 14, but further details are given by a writer in *La Revue* (Paris). The school-books, this writer notes, are translations of manuals used in Japan, while military lore is taken from the German, and treatises on mathematics, physics, chemistry, and mechanics are reproduced from English or American works. Furthermore:

"Historical romances of the Dumas type, and tales of adventure like Jules Verne's, are greatly in vogue. 'The Journey to the Moon' has created a great sensation, the projectile containing the travelers being the object of frequent discussion. H. G. Wells is a great favorite. Also 'Robinson Crusoe'—entitled 'Lu-pin-suen'—charms old and young alike, *Friday* having won his way to popularity in a few months. The vogue of these stories has its due significance. What pleases the Chinese reader is the spirit of initiative and the ingenuity of the heroes, their faith in the future, their fine optimism, their confidence in themselves, their discovery of new fields open to enterprising and educated men. The deeds of prowess performed in these books are well calculated to stimulate a nation that is on the eve of giving life to its latent energies and of rushing into the strange turmoil of industrialism."

Besides these strenuous tales, fostering resourcefulness and daring, as this writer believes; and apart from "serious" works, such as "The Conquest of Mexico" and "The Duchess of Angoulême," another class of foreign literature meets with considerable success. It is this:

"The notable and the scholar who every day in their club discuss the necessity of buying up the railway and mining concessions held by foreigners, of driving out the Manchu usurpers, of upsetting the autocratic empire, and establishing representative government, notable and scholar, affiliated with secret societies and hounded by the myrmidons of the viceroys, are devotees of novels about secret societies of all lands, socialistic tales, and detective stories. And there you have the genuine Chinese taste. For is China not the classic soil of conspiracies and mystic brotherhoods?

"At the present time the public is wild about everything relating to Russia's revolutionaries, as witness the popularity of 'Hin-u-tang,' or 'The Nihilists.' The most read socialistic novel is 'Looking Backward,' by Bellamy, called in Chinese 'Huei-t'eu-Kan,' which means literally 'the look back.'

"And how should the Napoleon among detectives not have overrun the Middle Kingdom, provoking universal admiration and enhusiasm? How should the glorious name of *Sherlock Holmess* not have resounded in the ears of all Chinese? In their language *Holmes* becomes *Fu-eull-mo-se*, and his exploits cast the most extraordinary adventures in the national literature completely into the shade."

There should be mentioned, in this connection, a native romance, entitled "Free Marriage"—which, however, is not based on "free love"—that also belongs to the literary westernizing influences because, in the first place, it assails the Oriental tradition of feminine subjection. Furthermore, it is essentially European in its method of character-development, and departs altogether from Chinese models by neglecting classic reminiscence and intricate local color. "The author of this strangely new work gives proof of a philosophic sense, not so much Chinese as broadly human"—this being itself perhaps another proof that at least some native minds have absorbed foreign ideas and ideals.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LITERARY EXCHANGE WITH RUSSIA

THERE is said to be a "fair exchange" between Russia and English-speaking countries in the matter of literature. Hence our interest in Tolstoy, Turgenef, Gorky, *et al*, can not be termed robbery, for it is perhaps more than offset by Russia's acceptance of "Sherlock Holmes," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "Robinson Crusoe." A writer in *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) shows us this in an effort to disprove the "popular fallacy" that English books are not read abroad. In his article the writer takes us Americans comfortably into British partnership by saying that "what applies to England is equally true of England's cousins." Taken in connection with the foregoing article on the migration of English books to China, the writer's case seems pretty amply proven. French readers also, he says, delight in the sensational stories produced in English; *Sherlock Holmes* is a European figure, being "known from Scandinavia to Spain." But Russia seems to have "a particular affection for English literature," as the following aims to show:

"Of living authors Mr. Jerome has been declared most in demand there. Which is curious, seeing that much of Mr. Jerome's quality comes from humor, tho he is ill-treated by those who will see nothing but humor in him. 'Three Men in a Boat,' which there can be no unkindness in calling pure farce, is said to be a particular favorite with the Russian reader; and certainly this international compliment can not be repaid in kind, since humor is of all things the least understandable. Russian stories and plays reputed to be very funny fail to bring a smile to the face of the Englishman of average powers of appreciation. One would have supposed that our humor was equally unintelligible to the average Russian, but apparently in this respect at least we give where we can not get. The most popular English writer in Russia, by all accounts, is Milton, whose tercentenary celebration would probably be heard of with more interest on the vast steppes than would be provoked by anything incident to another of our authors. For 'Paradise Lost' is the favorite book of the peasant. We marvel, because that noble poem in a prose translation does not strike one as likely to be very amusing.

"Another tribute to Russian knowledge of our literature is forthcoming from a St. Petersburg paper, which has taken a plébiscite of the books considered most suitable for children—an inquiry especially appropriate to the season of Christmas expectation and preparation. It will hardly be believed by sufferers from the popular fallacy that of fifteen books which received most votes six were translations from the English, and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and 'Robinson Crusoe' occupied the first three places in company with Kriloff's Fables. As we wish that the laborers in rural England could find pleasure in 'Paradise Lost,' so also it would please us to learn that 'Robinson Crusoe' was assured of first place in the choice of English parents and in the affections of English children. We claim nothing for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' tho a good case might be made out for it as an excellent story for children, written as it is in a style that touches the emotions of pity for suffering and indignation with tyranny which can not be developed too soon in the growing boy and girl."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OCEAN TRAVEL SAFER THAN LAND

LAWRENCE PERRY contributes to *The World's Work* (December) an illustrated article in which is set forth the contention that travel by sea, thanks to the improvements of recent years, is now safer than travel by land. He reports a remark by Captain Smith, of the *Adriatic* (the ship which ranks next after the *Mauritania* and *Lusitania* as to size), that, while his boat may not be absolutely unsinkable, he is confident that "whatever the accident, this vessel would not go down before time had been given to save the life of every person on board." He can not imagine "any condition that would cause the *Adriatic* to founder." Nor can he "conceive of any fatal disaster happening." Mr. Perry says in detail of changes which have been made to secure greater safety:

"Danger to ships resulting from broken shafts departed finally with the advent of the twin-screw vessel. Liners have broken one shaft and made port with the working propeller.

"Another danger which has gone by the board is that which used to come from furious, rending seas. The captain of the modern liner has no cause to fear the fiercest gale that ever brews, nor the highest seas. The hulls of the *Adriatic*, the *Deutschland*, the *Lusitania*, the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, are as firm against the pounding waves as a stone breakwater. Up these steamships climb over mountain waves, down they plunge into abysmal sea hollows, ever on, and reach port with a lifeboat or two bent into a shapeless mass, or may be a section of rail missing, but not a plate strained, nor a rib-bolt gone.

"In the seventies appeared the first of the bulkheads, a steel wall about twelve feet abaft the bow, running from keel to deck. It was known as the collision bulkhead. It led to the second phase in the evolution of the 'unsinkable' hull—the erection of bulkheads at both ends of the engine-room and stokehold. That was a big step forward. The Guion liner *Arizona*, launched in the late seventies, embodied a still greater advance. In addition to her collision and engine-room bulkheads, she had her holds divided into sections by water-tight walls. She was, of course, the maritime sensation of the day. She was pronounced unsinkable, and the fight for safety at sea was said to have been won. The *Arizona* did her best to uphold that optimistic assertion. There was a gloomy afternoon on the Grand Banks when she ran, head on, full tilt into an enormous iceberg. The bow crumpled, and the compartment between the stem and the collision bulkhead filled almost immediately. But the water went no farther, and the *Arizona* made port.

"One compartment, two compartments, perhaps five compartments, may be filled and the vessel remain afloat; but there is always the one extra space which must not be filled. But we may take some assurance from the extreme improbability of such destructive collisions, especially in the case of modern liners, which have many more water-tight compartments, infinitely stronger bulkheads, and better devices for saving life in event of accident than had the ill-fated *Elbe*.

"Shipbuilders profited by that tragedy. Bulkheads were multiplied and compartments made smaller in subsequent vessels. For seven years nothing occurred. In February of 1899, groping her way through the fog which hung over the Grand Banks, the French line steamship *La Bourgogne* was rammed by the sailing-vessel *Cromartyshire*, and went to the bottom with a loss of more than five hundred lives. Struck in the side, she was less than an hour in sinking. *La Bourgogne* foundered

EMIL L. BOAS,
Resident Director and General Manager Hamburg-American Line.

with nearly all her passengers because, in the excitement of the collision, the crew abandoned discipline, made for the boats to save themselves, and made no effort to close the doors in the bulkheads. When one compartment was stove in by the sharp bow of the *Cromartyshire* the whole ship filled as if there had been no bulkheads. In order to admit of communication through the vessel, compartments

VERNON H. BROWN,
General Agent Cunard Line.

must have doors. These doors, in the days of *La Bourgogne*, were closed by hand. The crew was relied upon to do this in the event of accident.

"When the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* of the North German Lloyd Company was built in 1903, the sea-going public learned how deeply the lessons taught by the *Elbe* and the *Bourgogne* had sunk into the minds of those who design and build ocean greyhounds, and what use had been made of those lessons. The bulkhead doors of the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* closed automatically by hydraulic pressure. At the turning of a lever on the bridge every compartment door throughout the length of the vessel sprang shut at the same time.

"Last spring the *Kronprinz* was lying at anchor in a thick fog off Robin's Reef in New York Bay waiting for the mist to lift before proceeding to her pier in Hoboken. The British tramp steamer *Crown of Castile* blundered up astern and thrust her sharp cutwater through the German liner's overhanging hull. The hole being above water, none of the hull compartments was filled, but with the automatic system working as it did the vessel would not have sunk because of any possible damage inflicted by the *Castile's* bow. On such vessels as the *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, the *Amerika*, and the *Mauretania*, less than twenty seconds is required to close all compartment doors.

"In designing ships which followed the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* marine constructors asked themselves this question: Suppose the captain, or the man in charge of a vessel when another strikes, neglects to turn the lever which closes the compartment doors? This suggested a new contingency, and it was provided against at once by mechanical appliance which, in event of the failure of the officer on the bridge to perform his duty, closes the bulkhead doors automatically when water in any compartment had reached a depth of two feet."

Among other precautions making for safety, Mr. Perry mentions the adoption of steamer lanes and the improved protection secured against fire:

"Some twenty years ago a United States naval officer conceived the idea that if vessels eastbound took one ocean path, and vessels west-bound another, collisions would be avoided. Steamship lines eagerly fell in with the suggestion, and the result is that ingoing and outgoing liners now follow well-defined lanes of traffic. Separate paths are laid out for vessels of high power. Slow vessels, freighters, and the like, have their special steaming zones. Since that time no collision on the high seas between two liners has occurred.

"The danger of fire on the great transatlantic steamship is no longer to be dreaded. Fire in a compartment can be isolated by the closing of the bulkhead doors, and the flames may then be fought by forcing into the burning section of the hull carbonic acid gas, steam, and water. Fires occur from time to time on liners, but they are extinguished so readily, and are so easily confined, that the passengers seldom know anything about them. Should an explosion take place in the engine-room of a modern steamship, the doors would close automatically, preventing the escape of steam and fire."

In conclusion Mr. Perry quotes "a great steamship captain," who has said that the passenger is "fifty per cent. safer on sea than on shore" when the captain observes four golden rules: "Look to your wireless; don't speed in rough weather; run your own ship; go slow in fog."

TRIPS TO ITALY AND EGYPT

THE fascinations of a trip which may combine the greatest degree of comfort and luxury with the largest amount of pictur-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

esque and historic interest seem to find their fullest expression in what has come to be known as "the Mediterranean Tour." For six months of the year, that is, from November 1st to May 1st, the traveler who would avoid the severities of a northern winter and who, at the same time, does not care to experience the extreme heat of a tropical climate, will not go far astray if he seeks his ideal in the "floating palaces" which are placed at his disposal for this tour, and in which he can live at an expense averaging but little, if any, more than that incurred in the maintenance of his own home.

The Mediterranean trip, if taken in its entirety, means a sight, under the most favorable circumstances, of the glories of Southern Europe—Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, the northern shores of Africa, and a bit of the western coast of Asia. In so small a geographical compass there is not to be found, of course, elsewhere so striking a contrast of the world's old and new civilizations, and all blended together in a scenic setting whose wondrous charm has been the inspiration of poets of every nation from time immemorial. It is this combination of human and natural attractiveness that has made the Mediterranean for many years a favorite goal for the winter traveler. As a consequence of this popularity there is scarcely a transatlantic steamship company, starting from New York and Boston, that has not made some special effort to bring the Mediterranean within easy reach of the winter tourist.

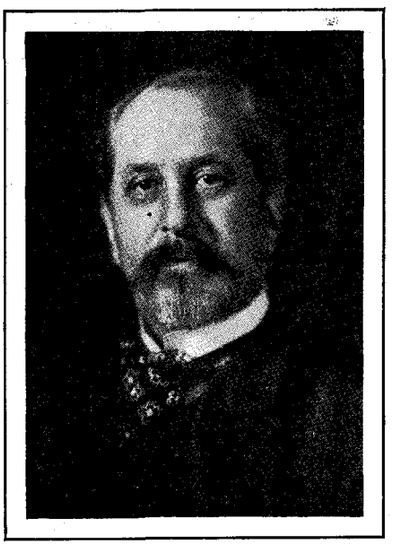
Just how long a time the traveler cares to devote to this trip is a matter for him to decide. If he chooses he can take a steamer direct to Naples (a particularly fast one leaves New York on February 6, 1909, reaching its destination in eight days) and thence he can go, by the same line, to Alexandria, to Cairo and the Upper Nile, or to the European ports of the Mediterranean. The average rates to Naples from New York are $80.00 and upward. From Naples to Alexandria, $55.00 and upward. Such a trip could be comprest within six weeks.

If the traveler desires to make the entire trip on one steamer, there are several opportunities of the kind offered this season. A typical one is by a new twin-screw steamer leaving New York on January 28, 1909. This cruise occupies in all eighty days. Funchal, capital of the islands of Madeira, belonging to Portugal, is the first port reached—a little town whose horseless and wheelless carriages give a delightful peep into the primitiveness of bygone days. Cadiz, Spain, one of the most ancient towns in Europe, built by the Phenicians about 1100 B.C., is the next stopping-place. From here a five-day trip inland is offered. This includes visits to Seville, with its Alcazar, or "House of Cæsar," the ancient residence of the Moorish and Catholic kings; and Granada, famous for its Moorish palace, the Alhambra.

Then comes Gibraltar, whence there is ample time for an excursion to Tangier, Morocco. After that, Spain's chief seaport, Malaga. From Malaga the steamer proceeds to Algiers, the capital of the French colony of Algeria, on the north coast of Africa, famous for its picturesque contrasts of French and Moorish civilizations and styles of architecture. Leaving Algeria the steamer touches at the Italian port of Genoa, where opportunities are afforded for a trip to Nice by train or carriage along the Riviera. Then come Villefranche, Monte Carlo, Syracuse, on the island of Sicily, and the island of Malta, for a hundred years a crown colony of Great Britain.

J. BRUCE ISMAY,
President of International Mercantile Marine Co.

Egypt, the Holy Land, and Syria are the magic countries of the Orient to which the steamer then sails, and among which it makes a stay of eighteen days. This gives ample time for a visit to Cairo, the Pyramids of Gizeh and Sakkarah, Luxor, Assouan, etc., Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Jericho, the Jordan, the Dead Sea, Damascus, Baalbek. Returning, stops are made at Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Kalamaki (whence overland trips may be taken to Corinth, Mycenæ, Argos, and Tiryns), Corfu, Messina, Palermo, Naples, and Genoa. There are various optional trips offered during the course of this itinerary. The cost of the cruise, exclusive of these optional trips, is from $300 upward.



GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
General Agent of North German Lloyd Steamship Co.

There are a number of similar tours planned for this season by the various prominent steamship lines. The first of these leaves New York, by large twin-screw steamer, on the 7th of January, and is eighty-nine days in duration. This gives three weeks on the Nile and twelve days in the Holy Land. The complete trip, inclusive of all travel by land hotel charges, etc., averages $1,155. The longest trip, occupying 108 days, starts from New York by twin-screw steamer on the 23d of January, allowing a three weeks' stay on the Nile and three weeks in the Holy Land. The total average rate for the trip is $1,270.

Still another line has a sailing from Boston on the 13th of February. This steamer covers the same itinerary as the others already described, occupies 94 days in the trip, and charges an average total fare of $1,050. Similar trips are planned to start from New York on February 18 and February 27.

In all these tours arrangements can be made to return to New York, or Boston, by regular steamer from such ports of the Mediterranean as maintain steamship lines with this country.

TO THE WEST INDIES

For a century, or even more, the charm of the islands of the tropics, lying practically close at hand to the coast of this country, has been felt by the winter wanderer. Of late years, however, the popularity of the West Indies as a winter resort has greatly increased, and as a consequence regular tours among these islands and extending to the adjacent coasts of South America, the Isthmus, and Central America have been planned for this season by more than one steamship line.

One of these lines maintains a weekly service of steamers touching at Jamaica, South- and Central-American ports, including the Isthmus of Panama, making the entire cruise in about twenty-three days, for $140.

This same line has planned two special excursions, by large twin-screw steamer, leaving New York January 23 and again February 27 of next year. The duration of each cruise will be thirty days, and its cost is placed at $150 and upward. The tour planned for this season takes in Jamaica, where a sufficiently lengthy stay is made to give an opportunity for several excursions from the port of entry, Kingston, to some of the mountain resorts of this specially favored island; Colon, where time is given for a flying trip across the Isthmus to the venerable city of Panama on the Pacific coast; La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, in Venezuela, with excursions to Valencia and Castro's famous capital amid the mountains of the interior, Caracas; two ports in Trinidad; Fort De France and

(*Continued on page 952*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HAMBURG-AMERICAN CRUISES

To The Mediterranean and The Orient

Our services and cruises are arranged to offer to tourists the most convenient and enjoyable means of visiting these classic lands at the most attractive rates. The steamers employed are comparable in equipment, service and accommodations with the finest hotels.

¶ The *flyer* "DEUTSCHLAND" will make a special trip to Italy, leaving February 6. This sailing offers excellent connections for the Winter Resorts of Southern Europe, Egypt, etc. This is an unparalleled trip, combining safety and luxurious comfort with the greatest speed.

¶ The S. S. "HAMBURG," sailing January 5, will call at the AZORES, GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, and GENOA. This steamer will again sail from New York on February 16.

¶ The GRAND ORIENT CRUISE by the S. S. "MOLTKE" leaving January 28, lasting 80 days. Cost from $300 up. The itinerary is most comprehensive, and the many superior advantages offered make this the FINEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE ORIENT CRUISE EVER SCHEDULED.

¶ A series of personally conducted "TOURS De LUXE" have been arranged in connection with the above sailings.

¶ Also cruises to the WEST INDIES, VENEZUELA, and PANAMA CANAL, by the S. S. "OCEANA," of 30 days' duration, cost from $150 up, leaving January 23 and February 27.

¶ Our *Atlas Service* to the WEST INDIES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA offers excellent opportunities for attractive cruises and tours.

Send for our illustrated books giving full particulars of these and other cruises, tours and services, costing from $4.00 per day up.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER

Cruises to Northern Wonderlands

An Attractive Series of Cruises to

NORWAY, NORTH CAPE, ICELAND, SPITZBERGEN and the NORTHERN CAPITALS

has been arranged by the

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

¶ The cruises start from Hamburg during **June, July** and **August,** and are made by splendid twin-screw cruising steamers, OCEANA, KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE and METEOR, which assure the tourists all the comforts that a modern steamship can command. Excellent connections from America by the Company's trans-Atlantic steamers.

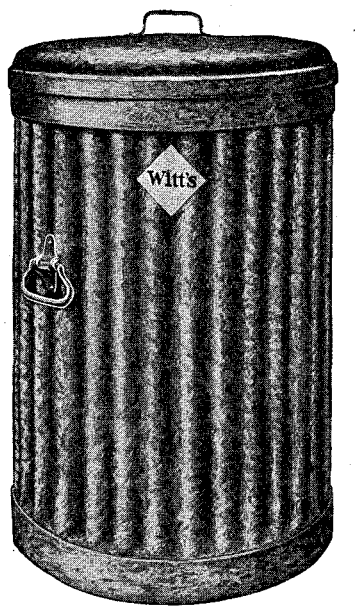
Send for interesting illustrated literature to

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 Broadway, New York

BOSTON CHICAGO ST. LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO PHILADELPHIA

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Neat and Clean

Witt's can is good to look at. Gives the cellar or back yard a neat, orderly appearance.

Close-fitting lid—dust-tight. Wind can't blow the fine ashes.

No soldered places to split open and let the ashes sift through.

It is the strongest can made. Gives years of service!

Look for the yellow label Witt's.

If your dealer hasn't Witt's, write us. We will supply you direct—satisfaction guaranteed. Three sizes. Also Witt's pail, three sizes. *Address Dept. K.*

The Witt Cornice Company

2118-2124 Winchell Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio

WINTER TRAVEL SOUTHWARD

(*Continued from page 950*)

St. Pierre in Martinique; the island of St. Thomas; San Juan, Porto Rico; Santiago and Havana, Cuba, where over two days are allowed, as in Jamaica, for side excursions into the interior of the island; and, lastly, Nassau, the famous pleasure resort of the Bahamas, two hundred miles from the American coast, where quick connections may easily be made with Miami, Florida.

Another line has planned six winter tours of 39 days each, the New York sailing dates for which are December 26, January 9, January 23, February 6, February 20, and March 6. Besides touching at Jamaica, the Isthmus, and Trinidad, the steamers of this line go to the island of Barbadoes and to the twin ports of Savanilla and Cartagena, Colombia. The last-named city is of special interest to the tourist as it is one of the oldest on the Spanish Main and still maintains the remarkable and costly fortifications which were erected around it, in the days of the buccaneers, for the purpose of guarding the treasure which was collected there from the various American colonies paying tribute to the King of Spain. The fare for the thirty-nine days' tour, including Cartagena, on their itineraries, is $190, which pays for a week's stay at the Marine Hotel, Barbadoes. The same line has planned, also, a twenty-five-day tour, with the same sailing dates as above, costing $200 and upward, to Jamaica and Colon. This tour includes a nine-days' stay at Jamaica, and two days at Panama.

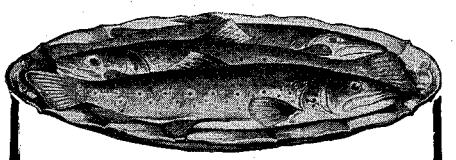
There are many little steamers, run as auxiliaries to the principal steamship lines, plying back and forth among the islands, so that the winter traveler, if he feels so inclined, may take independent excursions, in connection with the regular tours, and at a very little extra expense. As a rule the rates on these steamers average $5 a day. It is thus possible, for instance, to make a trip along the coast of Haiti, one of the most picturesque as well as the least civilized of the West Indies, stopping for a few hours at a time at the little ports along its coast from which coffee is shipped to this country and Europe, and where one may catch a passing glimpse of a negro republic in full operation. Or one can visit in this way many of the charming islands which make up what are known as the Lesser Antilles.

DOWN TO BERMUDA AND PORTO RICO

As for the Bermudas, those three hundred miniature islands lying only six hundred miles from Cape Hatteras, and forty-five hours' sail from New York, there are few places better known or more enjoyed by the winter traveler. Here there is a climate which may best be described as a perpetual spring, with a foliage as brilliant of hue and scenery as fascinating as one could find in the tropics. The hotels are excellent. The fare on the weekly steamers from New York is $50 to $90 for the round trip. The same line sends ships to those delightful islands, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, St. Lucia and Martinique.

The island of Porto Rico, with its great diversity of surface and the almost continuous trade winds, has become an ideal winter resort. The climate is equable, averaging about 78 degrees throughout the year. The facilities for reaching its many ports, especially San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez, are excellent. Weekly sailings from New York and trimonthly sailings from New Orleans are made by one well-equipped fleet. The time from New York is only four or five days, and the regular cost, first cabin, $50. A few rooms only are higher. The resorts of Porto Rico are included in the itineraries of some ships of other prominent companies visiting the West Indies.

NEW BOOKING-OFFICE OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



FISH

more than any other dish needs careful seasoning. It is rendered more appetizing by the use of

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a delightful seasoning for Scalloped Oysters, Broiled Lobster, Cod Fish Balls and Steaks, Deviled Clams, Fish, Salads, etc.

Beware of Imitations.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts., N. Y.

A Wonderful Tonic
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that tired feeling during Spring and Summer.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FLORIDA

Florida has always been a favorite objective point to the northern traveler in winter who does not care to leave the United States, and for his convenience and pleasure some of the most commodious and luxurious of our American hotels have been erected. The two favorite cities of the "Peninsula State" are, of course, Jacksonville and St. Augustine, the latter one of the most interesting and venerable specimens of the Spanish occupation of America on the continent. To reach Jacksonville one may go by steamship from New York, or take the all-rail route. There is not much difference in cost either way; by rail the fare is $26.30, round trip $50; by steamer $25, round trip $43.30.

The line offering the direct all-water route to Jacksonville stops also at Charleston, S. C., and maintains a side-wheel steamer service on the St. Johns River, one hundred miles of which are navigable from Jacksonville to Palatka and Sanford. This line has four weekly sailings.

Another line sails from New York daily to Norfolk, Va., at an excursion rate of $12.50. From Norfolk the journey to Jacksonville is continued by railway.

A great through railway system will introduce in the early part of January a sleeping-car service between New York and Palm Beach and Knights Key, the present terminus of Mr. Flagler's Key-West road. Heretofore through sleeping-cars have not been operated beyond St. Augustine.

Palm Beach is, perhaps, the most noted of Florida's winter resorts. Situated on the southeastern coast of the peninsula, one can reach it by direct steamer from New York to Key West, thence transferring to Tampa, on the west coast, by boat, and from there by rail. By this route the excursion rate to Palm Beach is $69. Or, by direct all-rail route, one way, $37.55.

THE SOUTHWEST AND THE PACIFIC

Of late years travelers seeking rest and pleasure in the winter have shown an increasing inclination to extend their wanderings beyond the confines of the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, and thus there has grown up at this season a decided impulse to press on through the South and West to the Pacific coast. Fortunately, the accommodations which one finds nowadays in journeying through the "magnificent distances" of this superbly picturesque region bear no resemblance to what they were in the days of the cowboy and the miner. A steamer, provided with every comfort, will take one, on regular weekly sailing dates, from New York to New Orleans for $35 (rail, $33.15), and thence to California there are daily trains which will take one with the maximum of comfort through a country of inexhaustible beauty and interest. By direct rail from New York to Los Angeles the fare is $79.20 (excursion $148.20); to San Francisco it is the same, unless one goes by way of Canada, when the fare is three dollars less. From Chicago to San Francisco or Los Angeles the regular excursion rate is $110, and an estimate of the total expense of such a trip, occupying four weeks' time, is placed at $175.

On the way to California, whether one starts from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, or New Orleans, there are a number of extremely interesting side trips, for which stop-over privileges may usually be obtained at a small increase in cost. Such trips are to the Grand Cañon and the Petrified Forest in Arizona, or to the Zuñi Pueblos in New Mexico. Salt Lake City and Colorado Springs are also favorite places with the tourist on pleasure bent, and may easily be added to his itinerary.

There is, of course, a whole winter of enjoyment to be found on the Pacific Coast. There is no scenery in the world more famous for its beauty than that of California, while for climate there could be none more delightful, more uniformly mild and at the same time free from the enervating effects of the tropics. Nevertheless, in recent years the traveler from the East has shown a disposition, on arriving, in California, to extend his journeyings far beyond the Golden Gate to the islands of the Pacific, Japan, Hawaii, the Philippines. Regular sailings to these countries are made by the steamers of three lines from San Francisco, Seattle, and Vancouver, at a minimum first-cabin fare to Yokahama of about $150, one way. Two of these steamers are remarkable for their size and capacity, and are in every way fitted to supply the comforts demanded by modern travel.

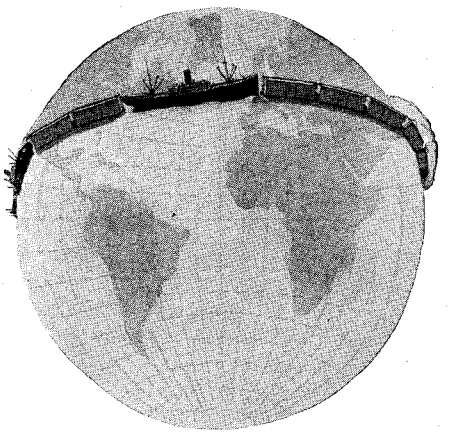
TOURS TO JAPAN

This spring four special tours are planned from San Francisco to China and Japan. The first of these starts, by large, twin-screw steamer, on the 16th of February. Its itinerary is as follows: Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nara, Nagoya, Shidzuoko, Miyanoshita, Tokyo, Nikko, Yokohama (Kamakura, Enoshima), Honolulu, and back to San Francisco, arriving there on May 21st. The total cost of the tour is placed at $875. The other tours, following much the same itinerary as the foregoing, leave San Francisco on February 26, March 9, and March 24, the cost being, respectively, $675, $700, $700.

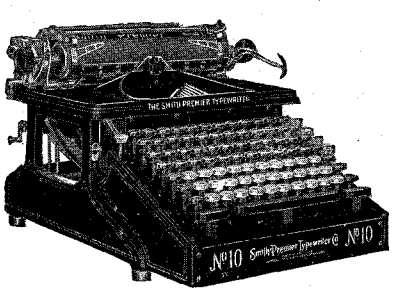
There are also regular sailings of large and elegantly equipped steamships to Yokohama from Seattle, Wash., and from Vancouver, B. C. The round-trip rate for a four-month excursion by either line is $300; or if time be extended to a year, $350. From Vancouver a ship sails on December 30, and every 28 days afterward during the winter. The vessel sailing from Seattle on March 20, 1909, in addition to other merits, enjoys the distinction of being the largest steamship on the Pacific Ocean.

SWITZERLAND AND THE AMERICAN ROCKIES

Tastes are so various that thousands, instead of seeking the mild, balmy air of the temperate zones and tropics, prefer the crisp, frosty air of Switzerland and its American and Canadian counterparts. Many people are enthusiastic over the tonic and bracing effects of the light, invigorating air of those climates. Skating, skeeing, tobogganing, curling, and other winter sports have become quite fashionable in Switzerland, attracting thousands of visitors.



Every hour of every day **Smith Premier Typewriters** are being carried by land and by sea to all points of the world. They have secured this world wide patronage by successfully meeting every typewriter need.



New Model No. 10
Visible Writing
Send for Information
The Smith Premier Typewriter Co. (Inc.)
Syracuse, N.Y. U.S.A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Thousands also visit points in Colorado, including Glenwood Springs. One may take "stop-overs" from the transcontinental trains at interesting resorts along the great Rocky-Mountain ranges of this country and Canada. Most winter sports are indulged in at these resorts. It is notable that the Scottish-Canadian game of curling has become so popular in Switzerland that international curling bonspiels have been introduced as well as toboggan races down Swiss mountain runs, with descents of over a thousand feet to the mile. Prizes, including the Kaiser-Wilhelm cup, lead to remarkably exciting events.

SHEAR WIT

Still Bleeding.—"I had supposed until yesterday, doctor, that the days of the bleeding of patients were past."

"And so they are. But what changed your mind?"

"The bill you sent me."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Who Will Answer?—"Now, children," said the history teacher in her most impressive manner, "I wish you to remember that the time to ask questions in my class is whenever anything is said which you wish explained. Do not wait until the time comes for recitation and then complain that you 'did not hear' or 'did not understand' when I talked." "Yes'm," chorused the scholars, cheerfully. "Very well," said the teacher, "we will begin to-day with James I., who came after Elizabeth." The new scholar raised his hand. "What is it?" asked the teacher, graciously. "What made him come after her?" asked the new scholar eagerly.—*The Standard.*

The New Way.—HE—"Darling, all is over between us."

SHE—"Oh, George, this is so Abruzzi."—*Punch.*

Peace.—THE CZAR—"I will build two big battleships."

JOHN BULL—"I will build four."

THE CZAR—"I will build eight."

JOHN BULL—"I will build sixteen."

THE CZAR—"Let us have peace."—*Hamilton (Canada) Spectator.*

The Tactful Husband.—"How did you cure your wife of chattering so much?"

"I told her that when her lips were closed they formed a perfect Cupid's bow."—*Cleveland Leader.*

An Extensive Wardrobe.—THE TRAGEDIAN—"I'm indeed sorry to leave you like this, Mrs. Buskins; but I presume you have no objection to me taking my belongings away with me?"

LANDLADY—"You needn't worry. My husband has already hung your other collar on the hatrack!"—*London Opinion.*

NEW-SKIN
Trade Mark
INSTEAD OF COURT PLASTER

In every way *New-Skin* is superior to ordinary court plaster. It is antiseptic. It kills germs. It prevents infection by keeping the wound clean. It is quickly and easily applied. It does not wash off.

New-Skin heals cuts, chapped hands, burns, bruises, split lips and fingers, blisters, etc., and immediately relieves frost bites and chilblains.

Mothers find satisfaction in *New-Skin* because it helps solve so many little troubles in the home. It is the all 'round remedy for scratches, bruises and little "hurts."

Insist on getting NEW-SKIN

Three sizes—10, 25 and 50c—at all druggists or sent by mail

NEWSKIN COMPANY
Dept. B, New York

REALTY MORTGAGE BOND CO.
SAFETY AND 6% INCOME

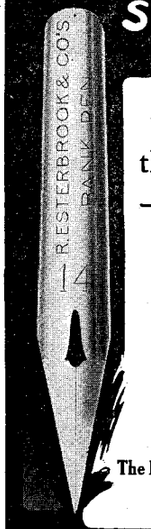
Safe, Convenient, Profitable
Send postal today for book telling about this Company's
6% MORTGAGE BONDS
Secured by first mortgages on improved Farm Lands
If you have money on deposit, or if you contemplate opening a savings bank account, you will be interested in this convenient and safe method.
REALTY MORTGAGE BOND CO.
322 Security Building Minneapolis, Minn.

Insist on the DOUBLE GRIP CLIP
Supplied only by the Niagara, ideal for card indexes, book marks, and all papers and documents. Niagara Clip Co., N.Y.

"No one who smokes
SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE
could ever attempt to describe its delights."
The Tobaccos are all aged. Age improves flavor; adds mildness; prevents biting. In the blending, seven countries, from Latakia to America, are called upon. Surbrug's "Arcadia" is in a class by itself—nothing so rich in flavor—so exhilarating in quality. A mild stimulant.
At Your Dealer's.
SEND 10 CENTS for sample which will convince.
THE SURBRUG COMPANY
132 Reade Street New York.

Pears'
Cleanliness is a necessity that knows a law—Pears' Soap.
Pears' is both a law and a necessity for toilet and bath.
Sold everywhere.

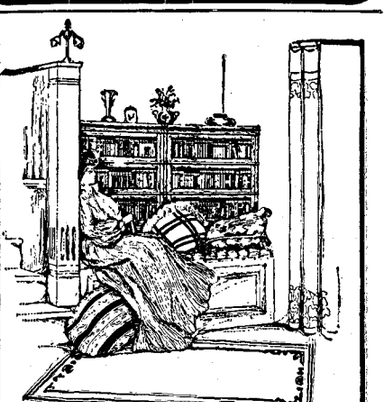
Esterbrook Steel Pens
250 Styles



For business, the home, schools—every purpose.
Backed by a half-century's reputation.
At all stationers.
The Esterbrook Steel Pen Mfg. Co.
26 John St., New York
Works: Camden, N. J.

Indispensable To The
Business Man, Manufacturer, Lawyer, Physician, Writer, Reader.
The KLIP BINDER
Keeps all documents permanently, and neatly preserved so you can instantly refer to any one.
One trial will convince you of the superiority of this binder to all other devices. It has established a high standard of merit in thousands of offices and homes. Send to-day for Booklet and Price List.
H. H. BALLARD, Pittsfield, Mass.

MONEY INSURED
5% Over 20 years' record.
Highest references in America.
Full information freely given, write
BANKERS' FINANCING CO.
Atlanta, Georgia



Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Bookcases can be had in sizes to fit most any space—and in styles to fit most every purse.
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Happy.—"That young couple seem to be enjoying themselves immensely. Are they married?"

"Yes, but not to each other."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Might Have Missed The Last.—"I suppose you have read Shakespeare's works?" said the young man from the East.

"Yes, all of them," replied Miss Fitz of St. Louis, "that is, unless he has written something within the past year."—*Chicago News.*

Swam Before Him.—BANKS—"I had a new experience yesterday, one you might call unaccountable. I ate a hearty dinner, finishing up with a Welsh rabbit, a mince pie, and some lobster à la Newburg. Then I went to a place of amusement. I had hardly entered the building before everything swam before me."

BINKS—"The Welsh rabbit did it."

BUNKS—"No; it was the lobster."

BONKS—"I think it was the mince pie."

BANKS—"No; I have a simpler explanation than that. I never felt better in my life; I was at the Aquarium."—*Judge.*

Confusion in Haiti.—Haiti was in the midst of a revolution.

As a phase of it two armed bodies were approaching each other so that a third was about to be caught between them.

The commander of the third party saw the predicament. On the right government troops, on the left insurgents.

"General, why do you not give the order to fire?" asked an aide, dashing up on a lame mule.

"I would like to," responded the general, "but, Great Scott! I can't remember which side we're fighting for."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

All is Vanity.—SENTIMENTALIST—"And is that the pretty little pig I saw frolicking before my window yesterday?"

FARMER'S WIFE (cutting up the pork)—"Yes, miss."

SENTIMENTALIST—"Alas, such is human life!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

A Sociologist.—"He's a sociologist, isn't he?"

"I should say he is. He can entertain a whole room full of company."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Usual Things.—"I say, Elsa what are you going to serve for dessert?"

"Oh, the usual things—cakes, candy, and opera singers; then ices, liqueurs and professional soloists; afterward fruit, coffee, and poets."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

December 4.—The naval conference to revise the laws of maritime war and to take steps for the foundation of an international prize court opens in London.

Mulai Hafig announces his acceptance of the Algeciras convention.

KODAK

SOLVES THE CHRISTMAS PROBLEM.

So simple that even in the hands of the novice they make good pictures, so perfect in equipment that they fulfill the requirements of the expert—such are the

Folding Pocket Kodaks

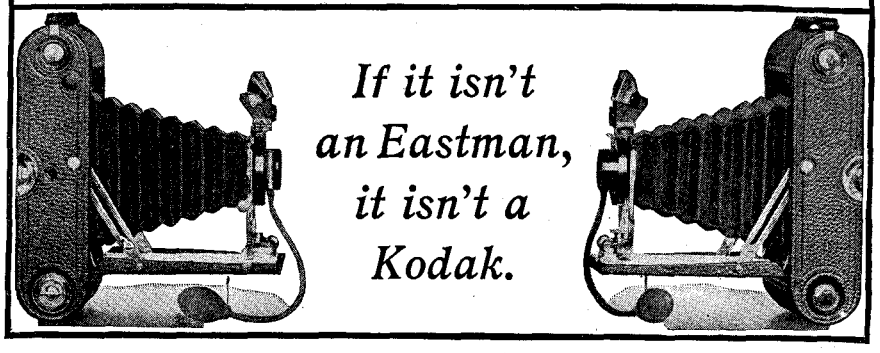
No. 1,	for pictures 2¼ x 3¼	inches, . .	$10.00
No. 1A,	" " 2½ x 4¼	" . .	12.00
No. 1A Special,	" " 2½ x 4¼	" . .	15.00
No. 3,	" " 3¼ x 4¼	" . .	17.50
No. 3A,	" " 3¼ x 5½	" . .	20.00
No. 4,	" " 4 x 5	" . .	20.00

Kodaks, . . . $5.00 to $100.00
Brownie Cameras, . 1.00 to 9.00

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,

Catalog free at the dealers or by mail.

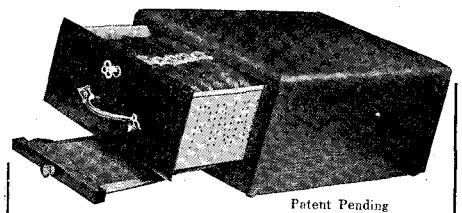
ROCHESTER, N. Y., *The Kodak City.*



If it isn't an Eastman, it isn't a Kodak.

The Ideal Humidor

MAKES A HANDSOME XMAS GIFT



Patent Pending

Appreciated by discriminating smokers because it is the only humidor that will keep cigars at the right degree of moisture. The moisture rises from the bottom and goes through perforations in side of the drawer. The only removable sanitary moistener that does not expose contents. Finished in oak or mahogany, brass trimmings and rust proof linings. *Fully guaranteed.* Express prepaid U. S. and Canada. Write today for illustrated booklet. **J. J. DEEMING CO.,**
2013 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Sectional Bookcases

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country.

Artistic appearance, solidity of construction, with latest practical improvements, combine to make them the leading Sectional Bookcases.

Rigid economy, acquired by the manufacture of a single product in large quantities, combined with our modern methods of selling direct to the user, enables us to offer a superior article at a considerable saving in cost to the purchaser.

ON APPROVAL FREIGHT PAID $1.00 PER SECTION AND UP

Send for our latest Catalogue No 22, in which we illustrate the different grades from neatly finished Solid Oak to the highly polished Solid Mahogany cases for the more elaborate library.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. COMPANY, Little Falls, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
New York Office—Flatiron Building

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Bank Book FOR Christmas 4%

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT
opened with One Dollar or more makes a most acceptable
CHRISTMAS GIFT
to children, relatives or friends.
We especially solicit small accounts on which we pay four per cent interest, compounded twice a year.
If desired, we will place the pass books in special holiday envelopes and mail them with your cards, so that they will be received on Christmas morning.
Send for our free booklet "T" explaining our system of Banking by mail.
Assets Over Forty-two Million Dollars

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Vapo-Cresolene
For Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs, Grip, Hay Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever.
Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.
Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics. All Druggists.
Send for descriptive booklet
Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, at your druggist or from us. 10c. in stamps.
THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York

E. J. Lander & Company
GRAND FORKS, N. D.
Security Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
Capital and Surplus—$225,000.00
Established 1883
This Company makes a specialty of furnishing first mortgages on improved and productive farm land. Located in the richest part of North Dakota.
5½ and 6% per annum net
Please write for current list of mortgages and booklet A which describes our service.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES
All the Standard Machines **Sold or Rented Anywhere at ¼ to ½ M'f'r's Prices,** allowing **Rental to Apply on Price.** Shipped with privilege of examination. Write for Illustrated Catalog V.
Typewriter Emporium 92-94 Lake St. Chicago

December 5.—General Simon, at the head of his army of 8,000 men, is welcomed in Port-au-Prince.

December 6.—The American battle-ship fleet passes Singapore.

The budget committee of the Douma approves the Government's plan for an external loan of $225,000,000.

December 9.—The Nobel prizes are awarded by the Swedish Academies as follows: Literature: Prof. Rudolf Eucken, of Jena University, who has written much on philosophical subjects. Physics: Prof. Gabriel Lippman, of the University of Paris. Chemistry: Prof. Ernest Rutherford, Director of the Physical Laboratory of the University of Manchester, Eng. Medicine: Divided between Dr. Paul Ehrlich of Berlin, and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris. Peace: Divided between M. K. V. Arnoldson, of Sweden, and Frederick Bajer, of Denmark.

December 10.—President Castro, of Venezuela, lands in Bordeaux.

Domestic

GENERAL

December 4.—The threatened strike of engineers on the Pennsylvania Railroad is averted by an agreement reached at a conference with the National Board of Mediation in Washington.

A special grand jury investigating primary frauds in Chicago reports that it would appear an honest election had never been held in that city.

The United States cruiser *Yankee*, which has been ashore on Hen and Chickens Reef in Buzzard's Bay for ten weeks, is successfully floated.

December 5.—The refloated cruiser *Yankee* is struck by a tug, which disables her air-pumps, and she sinks again near New Bedford.

December 7.—President-elect Taft addresses the North Carolina Society, declaring himself in favor of suffrage qualifications, impartially enforced.

WASHINGTON

December 5.—In an official statement given out at the White House, President Roosevelt tells of the plans for his hunting-trip in Africa and the personnel of the party.

Champ Clark, of Missouri, is elected minority leader at a caucus of Democratic members of the House of Representatives.

December 6.—Correspondence between President Roosevelt and William D. Foulke, of Indiana, regarding the Panama Canal, is made public by the latter at Hot Springs, Va.

December 7.—The Sixtieth Congress meets for its final session.

December 7.—Panama-Canal bonds are awarded by the Treasury Department, Secretary Cortelyou considering the issue a great success.

The Southern Commercial Congress meets in Washington.

December 8.—The President's annual message is transmitted to Congress.

President Roosevelt urges the issuance of bonds for permanent improvements to preserve the nation's natural resources.

December 9.—The House passes the bill providing for the taking of the thirteenth census.

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

Not 4% Part Time, but 5% FULL TIME.
ANY day in any month you can place small or large sums in our care, and whenever you choose to withdraw the money you receive earnings up to date of withdrawal. How we invest the funds, how they are secured, how we have dealt with patrons for over fifteen years, and how they recommend others to us can be learned by writing for full information.
We operate under the strict Banking Laws of New York State, subject to the Banking Department supervision.
Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
9 Times Bldg., Broadway, New York

$2.50 Self-Filling Fountain Pen for $1.50

The most acceptable Xmas Present. Made of best materials, beautifully chased solid gold 14K pen diamond point. Simple, durable, cannot leak. Fills easily at any ink well—does not ink the fingers. With safety clasp, 10c. extra. As these pens sell regularly for $2.50 do not fail to take advantage of this special holiday price of $1.50. In special Holly box for Xmas. Mason Fountain Pen Co., 1777 Broadway, New York.

Print Your Own
Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, type, paper, etc.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
CRESCO FLOUR DIET FOR DYSPEPTICS
And Cases of
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES AND OBESITY
Makes delicious foods for everybody.
Unlike other goods. Ask grocers. For book or sample, write
"Gentlemen: I am exceedingly anxious to get some of your Special Flour as quickly as possible. Our doctor informs us it will do more good than all the medicine he can give. Please send half barrel by freight." M. Bros., Tuscaloosa, Ala.
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.

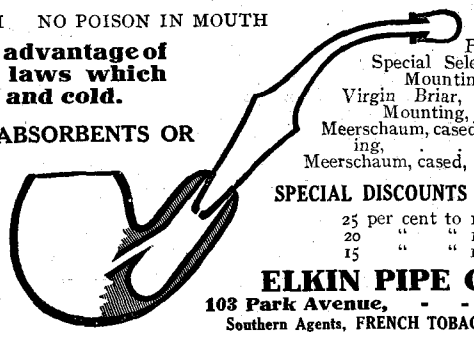
8 Per Cent. FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS
absolutely safe. Secured by Seattle Real Estate. If you wish an investment as safe as U. S. Bonds and paying 8 per cent. interest per annum, write me
HENRY W. LUNG
408 Burke Bldg., Seattle, Washington

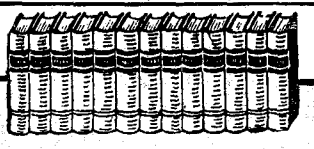
HAVE YOU GOT ONE ?

We mean a **Daus Improved Tip Top Duplicator** that ideal assistant always ready to quickly make 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original. Complete Duplicator, cap size 8¾x13in.) costs **$5.00** (prints 8¾x But we don't want your money until you are satisfied, so if interested just write us to send it on **10 Days' Trial, without Deposit.** That's fair enough isn't it? Then send to-day. **The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Company,** Daus Bldg., 111 John Street. New York.

Ann Arbor Lighting System
GASOLINE WINE FEED

The most up-to-date and complete lighting system on the market. Beautiful fixtures for the home. Attractive high candle power inverted arcs for stores, halls, etc. The best proposition going for hustling agents. Write today for agents' terms and territory. Handsome catalog free.
Superior Mfg. Co.
276 Second Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

ELKIN PIPE
Formerly called "A. C."
BURNT TONGUE ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE
NO SALIVA IN STEM NO POISON IN MOUTH
Built to take advantage of the natural laws which govern heat and cold.
NO CARTRIDGES, ABSORBENTS OR VALVES TO COLLECT AND HOLD POLLUTION.
FOR HOME USE
Extra cooler to be interserted between bowl and stem free with each pipe.

PRICES
Popular Grade, . . $1.50
Special Selection, Solid Silver Mounting, cased . . 4.00
Virgin Briar, cased, Solid Silver Mounting, ... 5.00
Meerschaum, cased, Solid Silver Mounting, ... 15.00
Meerschaum, cased, Solid Gold Mounting 25.00
SPECIAL DISCOUNTS TO OLD CUSTOMERS
25 per cent to 1904 customers
20 " " 1905 "
15 " " 1906 "
ELKIN PIPE CO., Dept. 12
103 Park Avenue, - - - New York City
Southern Agents, FRENCH TOBACCO CO., Statesville, N. C.


You can materially enhance the value of a set of holiday books by procuring a Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book-case.
Made to fit any edition published.
The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

KING EUROPEAN TOURS

Private Party of Six

Sailing January 4th for Italy and the Riviera.

SEND FOR ITINERARY

385 Cumberland St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Southern Tours

AND CRUISES

Florida, Cuba, Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico, South America, Nassau, Porto Rico. All Lines.

With or Without Hotel. Booklets Free. Independent or Personally Conducted.

Tickets, State Rooms, Sleepers Everywhere.

FRANK TOURIST CO., 347 Broadway, N. Y.

ROUND THE WORLD

Exclusive, Exceptional Tours

TRANS-SIBERIAN PARTY IN MARCH

12 months' Tour leaving in August, $4750

7 months' Tour leaving in October, $2750

Various Routes Send for Itineraries.

COLLYER TOURS COMPANY

424 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

EGYPT, PALESTINE

Sail January and February, 1909.

Leisure, comfort and interpretation of the Orient's matchless wonders. Special arrangements for private parties, families, and individual travelers. Booklet.

H.W.Dunning & Co.,102 Cong'l House,Boston,Mass.

FLORIDA, Florence Villa, in the heart of the famed lake region. A resort combining metropolitan comforts and luxuries with plantation life. 600 acres orange groves. Hunting and fishing. Rates and booklet upon application.

H. GUY NICKERSON,

Florence Villa Station, - Florida

Palestine and Egypt Ten weeks high class tour; about half usual prices; Cedric, February 20th. GRISWOLD, 28A Shelter St., New Haven, Conn.

EUROPE AND ORIENT

28th Season. Limited Parties. Exceptional advantages. Dr. and Mrs. Howard S. Paine, 148 Ridge St., Glens Falls, N.Y.

Automobile Tour De Luxe in Europe, sailing April or May; (limited to six). Cost, exclusive of steamship berths, $690. Highest class patronage only invited. For full information address K. A. P., 2046 E. 88th St., Cleveland.

SOUTH AMERICA Novel Tour January 23. East and West Coasts and Across the Andes. Itineraries ready.

COLLYER TOURS CO., 424 Boylston St., Boston.

BERMUDA

"The Ideal Winter Resort." Only 45 hours from New York by frequent steamers of Quebec S. S. Co. (29 B'way, N. Y.) Outdoor life, Yachting, Driving, Golf, Sea Bathing. Climate delightful throughout the Winter. The well-known

PRINCESS HOTEL

NOW OPEN.

HOWE & TWOROGER, Mgrs., Hamilton, Bermuda

YUCATAN THE EGYPT of the WESTERN HEMISPHERE

In Yucatan are found the grandest and most Picturesque Monuments of Prehistoric Art in all the Americas.

Via "WARD LINE" from NEW YORK.

Send for Literature to Dept. B, Ward Line, New York, or YUCATAN TOURS BUREAU

P. O. Box 2, - Progress, Yucatan, Mexico

THE RIVIERA—ITALY—GREECE

An Ideal Spring Tour

Can you sail for Europe in February? Let us write you of our plans.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED ANNOUNCEMENT

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

19 Trinity Place, Boston

STEWART'S PRIVATE TOURS

To EUROPE—Italy, Switzerland, France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, Holland, The Rhine, Germany and Austria; also Florida and Cuba. Parties limited to twelve. Highest references. For itineraries and further particulars address

1 9 0 9

ROBERT H. STEWART, 9 Wayne St., Boston, Mass.

MEXICO All daylight travel in private train. Spend 30 Diamond Days in wondrous Mexico. Congenial party, limited. 40 cities, including "Mardi Gras." Every comfort. Physician in attendance. One price includes all expenses. Write for particulars of this and ORIENTAL Tours.

BRYANT-SPENCE TOURS

457 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

FOREIGN TRAVEL Miss WELDON, unlimited experience Europe, Egypt, chaperones young ladies abroad again this winter. Very highest references. Address 16 South Brighton Ave., Chelsea, N. J., or Murray Hill Hotel, N. Y.

FREE TRIP to Europe or in America will be given at any time to an organizer of a party of eight. Address BABCOCK'S TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn

Two DAYLIGHT Tours Through

OLD MEXICO

17th Season. Private trains with club, dining, compartment, drawing-room and observation Pullmans. Leave Chicago Jan. 19 and Feb. 20. The Grand Canyon of Arizona and optional California extension. Cuba can be included if desired. Write to-day for Program L. Also Mardi Gras Tour Feb. 20.

Gates Tours, Toledo, Ohio.

NEW SERVICE TO NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA

Delightful South Sea Tours For Rest and Pleasure.

New Zealand, the world's wonderland, is now at its best. Geysers, Hot Lakes and other thermal wonders, surpassing the Yellowstone. The favorite S.S. Mariposa sails from San Francisco for Tahiti, Dec. 28, Feb. 2, Mar. 10, Apl. 15, connecting with Union Line for Wellington, New Zealand. The only passenger line from U. S. to New Zealand. Only $260. First-class to Wellington and back. To Tahiti and return, first-class, $125,—28-day trip. For itineraries, write

OCEANIC LINE

673 Market Street, San Francisco

Personally Escorted Tours Through

The WEST INDIES, MEXICO, FLORIDA

Italy and The Riviera

Limited Membership. High Class. Lowest rates. Write for Booklets.

GILLESPIE-KINPORTS CO.

New York: 1 Madison Avenue.

Philadelphia: 200 N. 15th Street.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

Pine Forest Inn Now open. High Class Hotel in the Pines catering to a select clientele. Exceptional cuisine. Rooms ensuite with Bath, Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heat and Open Fireplaces. Sanitary Conditions Perfect—Pure Water from our own Artesian Well. Fine 18 hole Golf Links, Saddle and Harness Horses, Enjoyable Drives, Excellent Tennis, Bowling, Hunting, Fine Boulevard for Automobiles, 30 miles to Charleston. Address Manager Pine Forest Inn, Summerville, S. C., or F. W. Wagener & Co., Charleston: S. C.

NAPLES TO LONDON - - $250

British Isles Tour - - - - 205

Berlin—Vienna—Athens—Rome—London 450

S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

EUROPE Send for booklet. Best way to see Europe at moderate cost. IDEAL EUROPEAN TOURS, Box 1055-D, Pittsburg, Pa. **THE IDEAL WAY**

TO EUROPE The Ideal Way Write now IDEAL EUROPEAN TOURS Box 982 D, Pittsburgh, Pa. Ideal Tours

ORIENT Select Party Sails January 30th, Also Seven Tours to Europe. Spring and Summer, '09. (30th Year.) DE POTTER TOURS, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

EUROPE Economy in SUMMER TOURS **$250**

Mediterranean — Western Europe — British Isles. Robinson Tours, Dept. E. Webster, Mass.

Intelligent European Travel

Includes expert cultured leadership, leisurely itineraries, first class, every comfort and expense. The CHAUTAUQUA TOURS, Appleton, Wisconsin

EUROPE Select two months' Summer Tour, **$250**

12 tours at lowest rates from $175 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. Apply NOW. THE TEMPLE TOURS, S.Z. Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

COOK'S TOURS

All Expenses Included

ORIENT Small "de Luxe" parties leave Jan. 7, 9, 21; Feb. 13, 18, 27, 1909. Itineraries include the best of Oriental travel.

MEXICO New series of short tours leave during January and February. $235 and up.

JAPAN CHINA, etc. De Luxe parties leave San Francisco Feb. 16, March 9, including Japan only, or Japan, Korea, Manchuria and China at the best seasons.

ROUND the WORLD via Trans-Siberian Railway, including Japan, China, Korea, Manchuria, Siberia, Russia, etc. Limited party leaves San Francisco March 9, 09.

EUROPE 70 Spring and Summer Tours, season 1909. Fares $150 to $1200. Individual Travel Tickets Everywhere.

Cook's Traveller's Cheques are Good All over the World.

THOS. COOK & SON

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and 140 Offices Abroad.

Marsters High Class Tours

EGYPT, HOLY LAND

ITALY and the CONTINENT

From New York and Boston, Jan., Feb., March, 66 to 87 days. Personally conducted. Best steamers.

AROUND THE WORLD

136 days, February to June $1500

Marsters Foreign Travel Bureau

298 Washington St., Boston

31 W. 30th St., N. Y.

Robson's Old World Tours

Two delightful tours to Europe. First leaving March 4th. S. S. "Carmania" for Spain, Sicily, Italy, The Riviera, Marseilles, Paris, London—9 weeks. Second tour leaving July 8th for Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, England and Scotland. Exclusively First class.

Send for Itineraries.

Mrs. E. A. ROBSON, 40 Bruce Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

ROUND THE WORLD $1425

The Boston Travel Society

Old World Journeys

Remarkable Four Months' Tours; Magnificent Steamships; First Class throughout.

Berkeley Building, Boston, Mass.

MEDITERRANEAN Route to **EUROPE**

Attractive itinerary. Private party. Moderate cost. Mrs. Shelton, Winter Hill, Boston, Mass.

Real Estate

Rate for advertisements under this heading 75 cents per line

Unusual Opportunity

Pensacola, Florida

An Estate offers for sale at a low figure an attractive property, desirably located two blocks from trolley line in this growing and prosperous city. Eleven acres surrounded by Cherokee rose hedge; many magnificent magnolia trees and plants in great variety; hundreds of rose bushes; golden dwarf arbor vitæ hedges, huge azalea bushes, fruit trees, etc., all under careful and continuous cultivation for thirty years. Dwelling 8 rooms and bath; laundry; outbuildings consisting of dwelling 7 rooms, cow barn furnished for high-grade stock accommodating 30 head, milk house, stable, 8 box and ordinary stalls, carriage room, good wells, windmill, large tank—all buildings, etc., in thorough order. Apply A. R. Stoddart, 100 William St., N. Y. or A. V. Clubbs, Pensacola, Fla.

INDIANA: 747 ACRES

part timbered; 10-room log bungalow; large barn; telephone; rural free delivery. Good water; river ½ m. Cities 10,000 and 4,000, within 5 miles. Direct rail to Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis. Railroad Station on place. Good ledge Bedford limestone. $21,000. Address Box 144, Bloomington, Indiana.

$300.00 in Prizes for Best Articles on "Real Estate the Ideal Investment." Free for all. For particulars write Realty Associates, Central Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

200-ACRE FARM

40 in cultivation, $1,700 Residence, completely furnished, out houses, stock and farm impliments, ½ mile from thriving Railroad Village in South Mississippi, all for $7,000. Two other tracts unimproved near above, 478 acres and 136 acres respectively at $10 per acre. Sell either one or all. Suitable for any kind of farming. Good land, plenty of wood and well watered. Terms can be had on any of the above bargains. Address JAS. A. HEARN, Fruit and Vegetable Agt., N. O. & N. E. Ry., Hattiesburg, Miss.

SUNNY SOUTH

Fine Suburban Home on Mobile Bay in live, progressive, northern colony of 600; 2-story house, separate kitchen, barn, chicken houses, 2 cisterns, cellar, vine-clad porches, 70 Japanese persimmon trees, mulberry trees, grape vines, scuppernong grape arbor 20 x 60 ft., etc. $1300 cash. Write for paticulars and excursion days. Dr. H. BORST, SILVERHILL, ALA.

COAL LAND FOR SALE

5 ton of coal for $.01. Property surrounded by operating mines. Safe; guard your children's future. Correspondence solicited. Wm. A. Evans. E. M., Morganfield, Ky.

TEXAS William S. Delery, Civil Engineer P. O. Box 646 Houston, Texas. Manual containing reliable and valuable information to land owners and investors, compiled from personal investigations.

40 ACRES OF TIMBER, in Idaho's Best Forest, 400,000 ft. fine timber; rich black soil. A safe investment, sure increase. $20 per acre. S. H. MAXWELL, Southwick, Idaho.

Western Canada Wheat Lands

8000 acres, more or less, main line C. P. R., on boundary between Saskatchewan and Alberta. Well wooded Cypress Hills a few miles south. These lands were selected personally by two Ontario farmers. Big rush of immigration expected 1909 following record crop 1908. A good chance to get in right. Will sell at $10 an acre, principals only.

T. L. MORRISEY, 260 St. James Street, Montreal

La GLORIA

The first and most successful American colony in CUBA. Easy payments on instalment plan. Possession after first payment. Handsome illustrated booklet free.

CUBAN LAND & STEAMSHIP CO. 32 Broadway, New York City.

VIRGINIA

COLONIAL ESTATE—James River; 25 miles from Richmond; 2100 acres.

WATER POWER

1400 H.P.; James River front four miles; 4000 acres. J. Thompson Brown & Co., Richmond, Virginia.

GET A HOME in Oklahoma now where land is cheap in price only. Hundreds of others are buying and prices are bound to go up. Act now and secure benefit of rapidly increasing values. Bulletin of lands for sale, topographical map and copy of THE COMING COUNTRY free. Write today. W. S. ST. GEORGE, G. P. A., M. K. & T., 951 WAINWRIGHT BLDG., ST. LOUIS, MO.

3000 ACRES.—Prefer to sell in body but will divide if desired. Unsurpassed fertility; drained; wooded; excellent water supply. Fifty comfortable cabins; two residences, modern improvements. Fifteen dollars up per acre, part cash, balance easy payments. Barrow & Norwood, P. O. Box 52, St. Francisville, La.

FOR SALE OR RENT

A Boys' Boarding Academy in the South, valued at $80,000. Ideal location. Extensive grounds. Complete equipment. Fine record with high class patronage. For particulars address ACADEMY, Box 167 Literary Digest.

LAND—How to buy or sell Land, how to start with $5 to secure land continually increasing in value. Send address on postal; it costs nothing.

THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN, - Antigo, Wis.

COAL LANDS

7500 acres in Lee Co., Kentucky, for sale. River and Railroad transportation. Unexcelled bituminous coal. $25 per acre for coal rights. L. E. WILLIAMS, Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., most equable climate in the world. Finest harbor in U. S. Population doubled in 4 years. Best and cheapest water in State. Write J. S. MILLS, Sec. Chamber of Commerce for free Ill. Booklet.

"GLEN ALLEN," VIRGINIA

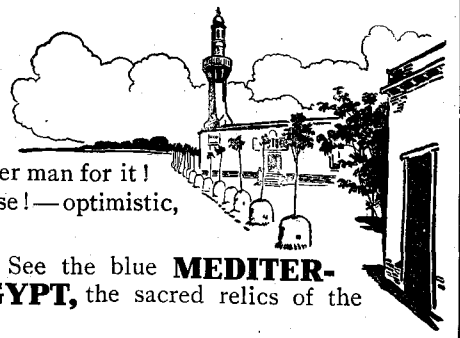
A handsome suburban estate of a thousand acres is being sub-divided. Details sent on request by CAPTAIN CUSSONS, owner.

Virginia Farm of 175 acres, well watered, fertile, conveniently located. 25 a. timbered. Five room house, outbuildings. $85 per acre, ¼ cash. S. B. Mame, Staunton, Va.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Behold the Sea
Purger of earth and medicine of men;
Washing out harms and griefs from memory"



Who that has taken a long journey to foreign lands has not become a better man for it! —fired with new interest, new purpose!—optimistic, happy!

Go to the wonderful **ORIENT!** See the blue **MEDITERRANEAN,** the monuments of **EGYPT,** the sacred relics of the **HOLY LAND!**

74 days of intense interest and pleasure via the luxuriantly appointed

S. S. "GROSSER KURFUERST"

leaving **NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 11, 1909.**

$350 up round trip (less than $5 a day).

Carriage rides and sight seeing, at each port of call. Write for descriptive booklet. No extras, excepting side trips.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

OELRICHS & CO.,

General Agents, - - 5 Broadway, New York

Or inquire of your local agent.

TO CALIFORNIA

Spend the winter in California —winter's summer garden! Less than three days en route from Chicago via

THE OVERLAND LIMITED

Leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6:05 p.m. daily. Carries standard sleepers only. Another train at 10:10 p.m. Carries standard and tourist sleepers. Descriptive books free.

F. A. MILLER
G. P. A.
Chicago

GEO. A. BLAIR,
Gen. Eastern Agent
381 Broadway, New York

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Jump Through the Calendar into

that means—

California

A delightful transition from the Eastern winter to the California summer accomplished in less than three days from Chicago or St. Louis if you take the

Golden State Limited

VIA

Rock Island

The utmost comfort is offered you on this luxurious train. Unique buffet-library-observation car, with barber, valet to press garments, books, magazines, daily newspapers, mission-style dining car and latest-model sleeping cars, electric lighted.

Let me send you our beautifully illustrated California book, describing train and trip.

JOHN SEBASTIAN
Passenger Traffic Manager Rock Island Lines
1815 La Salle Station, Chicago

Around Porto Rico

The special tours of The New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. occupy three weeks and are ideal yachting excursions on summer seas. The steamers have every convenience, with only outside staterooms. They circle the entire island and stop at many interesting and historic localities. The ship is the tourist's hotel during the entire trip, so the labor and inconvenience of land travel is avoided. ¶ The special tourist rate for this cruise is **$140,** which includes every expense.

Write for Illustrated Booklet

THE NEW YORK & PORTO RICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY
12 Broadway, New York
Or RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., all Principal Cities

Go To Bermuda

Weekly from New York, forty-five hours by twin screw S. S. "Bermudian."

Fortnightly to **Bermuda and Nassau** in February and March by S. S. "Trinidad."

West Indies

New S. S. "Guiana" and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and Demerara.

For illustrated pamphlet, passages, etc., write

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO.

Agts. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York, ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or THOMAS COOK & SON and their Agencies.

WINTER TOURS

California, Old Mexico Colorado and Utah

Personally escorted, in Pullman private compartment and drawing room cars. Strictly first class, all-expense tours leave Chicago in January and February, 1909. Members may return independently, or with personally escorted parties leaving Los Angeles eastbound.

For itineraries and full information, apply to

S. A. Hutchison, Mgr. Tourist Department, Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line, 212 Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Classified Columns

Rate for advertisements under this heading 75 cents per line

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS secured Quicker, Surer and Better than by absent attorneys. 41 years practice. My patents sell. Illustrated book free. Opinion as to patentability free. Send now. I make inventions to order; good or no pay. W. X. Stevens, 1029 Va. Ave. S. W., Washington, D.C.

PATENTS THAT PAY. PROTECT Your Idea! 2 Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 64-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. VROOMAN, 1106 F St., Washington. D. C.

MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C., Box R. Est'd 47 years. Booklet free. Highest references. Best service. Terms moderate. Be careful in selecting an attorney. Write us.

PATENTS that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents Stamps. R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENT YOUR IDEAS. $3,500 offered for one invention. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Patent obtained or Fee returned. We advertise your patent for sale at our expense. Established 16 years. Chandlee & Chandlee, Patent Attys, 1013 F. St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans Wilkens & Co., 849 "F." Washington.

ATTORNEYS, we increase your business. A legal representative wanted in every city and town. Exclusive. Terms moderate. Lock Box 353, Columbus, Ohio.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Leading Resort of the South

PINEHURST

[NORTH CAROLINA

There is no spot which offers such varied attractions for out-of-door recreation.

THREE GOLF COURSES

2 of eighteen holes. 1 of nine holes. Kept in the pink of condition.

SIX TENNIS COURTS

Frequent Tournaments.

50,000 ACRE SHOOTING PRESERVE

Best Quail Shooting to be had in the South. Large Kennel of Trained Dogs. Guides, etc. Livery of Saddle Horses.

FOUR SPLENDID HOTELS

of varied prices, under one management.

No consumptives received at Pinehurst

Easily reached via Seaboard Air Line. Through Pullman Service.

Send for Literature.

Pinehurst General Office
Pinehurst, North Carolina
or LEONARD TUFTS, Owner, Boston, Mass.

ORIENT and AROUND THE WORLD CRUISES

By S. S. ARABIC—16,000 Tons—Feb. 4, Oct. 16
30 TOURS TO EUROPE. $250 Up
F. C. CLARK, Times Building, New York

California Limited
Two of no other train to Southern California via any line
For first-class Pullman passengers only
Your family travels in pleasant company
In California every day is a June day.
Santa Fe
All the way
Fine booklets of tram and trip on request
New equipment this season
W. J. Black, Pass. Traffic Mgr. A.T.&S.F. Ry. System
1118 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

Classified Columns

Rate for advertisements under this heading **75 cents per line**

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE START YOU in a permanent business with us and furnish everything. Full course of instruction free. We are manufacturers and have a new plan in the mail order line. Large profits. Small capital. You pay us in three months and make big profit. References given. Sworn statements.
PEASE MANUFACTURING CO.
1178 Pease Building, - Buffalo, N. Y.

BUILD A $5,000 BUSINESS in two years. Let us start you in the collection business. No capital needed; big field. We teach secrets of collecting money; refer business to you. Write today for free pointers and new plan. AMERICAN COLLECTION SERVICE, 66 State, Detroit, Michigan.

A New York society man of assured standing may increase his income substantially and permanently in a pleasant and honorable manner. Bank reference required and given. Address Box 188, The Literary Digest.

MACHINERY

RIFE AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC RAM pumps water by water power—no attention—no expense—2 feet fall elevates water 50 feet, etc. Guaranteed. Catalog Free. RIFE RAM CO., 2197 Trinity Bldg. New York.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

LINCOLN STORY-CALENDAR commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary in 1909 of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Sixty-four sheets with a story of Lincoln on each. Printed in red and black with numerous illustrations. Handsomely bound with brass rings. The most popular and appropriate calendar of the season. Price, postage paid $1.00.
THE BIDDLE PRESS,
1010 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED

We desire a producing local secretary in your locality at $20 weekly salary to introduce New York City Realty Bonds. $10 monthly buys $2000 Bond, guaranteeing 5% compound interest, plus half realty profits. An unusually interesting and profitable opportunity for men or women furnishing best references. MUTUAL PROFIT REALTY CO., 451 Marbridge Building, New York.

WANTED.—Railway Mail Clerks; Customs Employees; Clerks at Washington. Commencement salary $800.00. No "layoffs". Many examinations soon. Preparation free. Write Immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. A-69, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS.—Portrait 35c, Frames 15c. sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c 30 days credit. Samples and Catalogue free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO. 290-15 W. Adams St., Chicago

LEARN to Write Advertisements by Mail. You can positively earn $25 to $100 per week. Send for FREE prospectus. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 31, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

AUTHORS SEEKING A PUBLISHER should communicate with the COCHRANE PUBLISHING CO., 1251 Tribune Bldg., New York City.

MANUSCRIPTS REVISED AND PLACED WITH PUBLISHERS. Write LITERARY BUREAU, 64 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FREE—New Thought, its progress and its limitations and other literature. Sent upon application. W. E. Gould, Hotel Pelham, Boston, Mass.

Classified Columns

Rate for advertisements under this heading **75 cents per line**

SITUATIONS WANTED

An Educated and Well-Trained Business Man is open for a position as office or works manager or of similar capacity. Age (34), American, technical education, accountant; 3 years on staff of ablest New York systematizer and business economist, making numerous inspections and investigations. 12 years practical experience in successfully handling office details and in all mechanical and textile manufacturing departments. A natural executive, versatile, above the average in personal appearance; and thoroughly familiar with modern business practise, conservative management of office, manufacturing costs, correspondence, sales, credits and collections. Ready to tackle any manufacturing business and build it up to a profit paying basis. Best references; salary commensurate with ability. Ideal personality for confidential investigating secretary to the President of any large concern. Address Box 42, 225 West End Ave., New York City.

FOR THE HOME

OUR BANNER BRAND FRUITS.—Now in prime shipping condition—Fancy Oranges, Grape Fruit, or assorted boxes, express prepaid to your station, $5.00 per box. Postcard views our famous 200-acre orange grove mailed free. THE CARNEY INVESTMENT CO. Tampa, Fla.

VIRGINIA COUNTRY CURED HAMS, one year old (8 to 14 lbs.) 25c. per lb. FOREST HOME FARM
PURCELLVILLE, VIRGINIA.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Enlargements for Christmas Gifts and Den Decorations. Special—Two 8 x 10 in. Enlargements from your best negatives for 75c. with order. Regular Price List for 2c. stamp. Robert L. Johnston, Expert Photo-Finishing, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

FOR MEN

HUNTING AND FISHING CLUB organizing to buy a splendid preserve in Florida. Membership and dues very reasonable but references will be required, acceptable to Board of Trustees, if unknown to some member. Write for details to
J. W. Spain, Quitman, Ga.

All Safety Razor Blades 2½c each. Double edged blades a specialty. We sterilize, resharpen and return your own blades better than new. Send address for convenient mailing package. KEENEDGE CO., 809 Keenedge Building. Chicago.

THE SHARPQUICK HOLDER and STROP used on double-edged safety razor blades gives and maintains better-than-new edges, and trebles their life. Holder, strop, and dressing, 60 cents.
SAFETY SUPPLY CO., Troy, N. Y.

MUSICAL

SHEET MUSIC 10c. Merry Widow Waltz, Rosary, Palms, Calvary, Anchored, Toreador, Lullaby and 1400 other 50c. numbers postpaid; 10c. each. Catalog free.
Nat'l Musical Emporium, Albany, N. Y.

FOR PERSONAL USE

DIE EMBOSSED STATIONERY—Business, professional, social, impressive, distinctive. Send to-day for free samples. HARPER, Columbia Block, Columbus, O.

GENEALOGY

Genealogical and heraldic research. Coats of arms painted. Genealogies printed and published. Correspondence invited. Address, Research Dept., Frank Allaben Genealogical Co., 3 W. 42d St., New York.

GAMES & ENTERTAINMENTS

A Capital Game. "A Study of Shakespeare." Endorsed by Prof. Rolfe, Dr. Furness, etc. Order for Christmas early. Price 50 cents. The Shakespeare Club. Camden, Maine.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Wonderful Experiment

This is an actual photograph of an actual test. It shows a Rubberset Shaving Brush *sawed in two*—through bristles and all—leaving just a half-brush.

In this condition it could be used as well as a whole one. Not a bristle could be loosened—not one could be pulled out at any angle or by any means. Even boiling and soaking failed to make any impression on the setting of the bristles, because the bristles of all

RUBBERSET
TRADE MARK

Shaving Brushes

Do not accept any other brush that is claimed to be as good

are set in hard vulcanized rubber which holds them together in one solid base.

This half-brush has been in daily use for over a year and has never lost a bristle. What would happen if you should try this experiment with an ordinary brush whose bristles were set in glue, rosin or cement?

The name on every Rubberset brush guarantees it. Why bother with bristle-shedding brushes when Rubberset brushes cost no more and last a lifetime?

Rubberset Shaving brushes are sold at all dealers' and barbers', in all styles and sizes, 25, 50, 75 cents to $6.00. If not at your dealer's, send for book from which to order by mail.

To the average man we commend the $1 brush.

Berset Shaving Cream Soap softens the beard without rubbing with the hands. Doesn't dry, doesn't smart. 25 cents a tube at all dealers', or direct by mail. Send 4 cents in stamps for sample tube worth 10 cents containing one month's supply.

THE RUBBERSET COMPANY

Sales Offices:
5217 Metropolitan Tower, New York City

Main Office, Factory and Laboratory:
65 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J.

Branch Offices—Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED